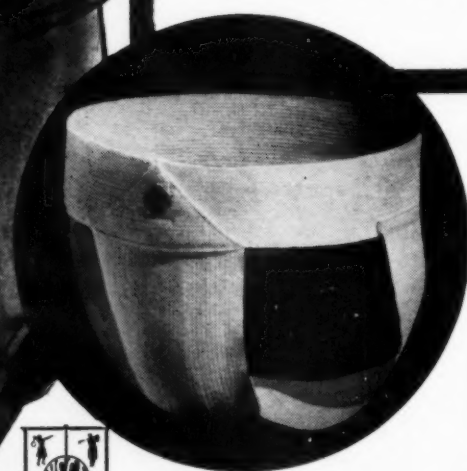


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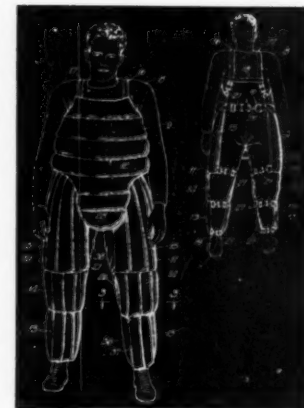
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Longer life and easier servicing have been assured in the new football field floodlights available from the General Electric Co. in either the porcelain-enamel or the Alzak processed aluminum type. A new, heavy-duty lamp socket and an improved method of shielding the conductor insulation from heat are features of the new floodlight. Furthermore, there is a change to a trunnion-bracket type of cross arm, which makes the clamping bolt more accessible and permits the floodlight to be turned completely over for servicing if desired.



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SCHOLASTIC COACH

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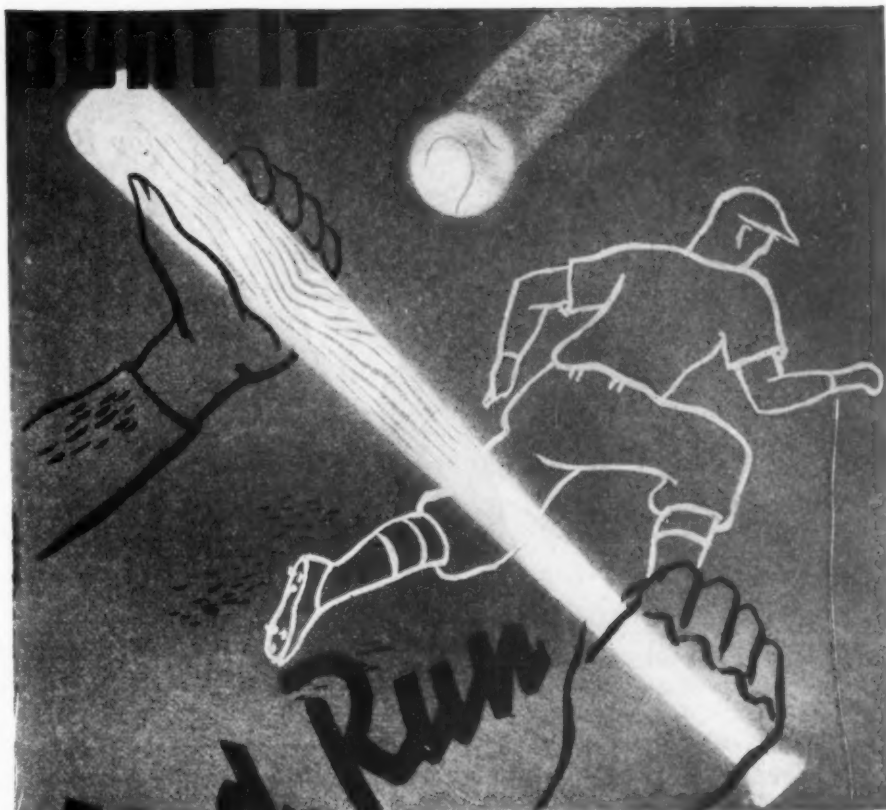
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Of course a baseball team needs more than players who have good eyes, and arms, and co-ordination. It needs players with good legs and healthy feet—men who can run. Napoleon said "An army marches on its stomach." You know "A baseball team gets to base (or catches flies) on its feet!"

That is the reason why American League and National League Players, why the coaches of college varsities, and why baseball stars everywhere insist on baseball shoes of genuine Kangaroo. For Kangaroo keeps feet healthy and happy. Kangaroo puts wings on your feet! 17% stronger, weight for weight, than any other leather used in shoes, pliable and soft, Kangaroo combines featherlightness with strength and real wearing-toughness that makes it far and away the best leather known for use in athletic shoes.

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KEEP GOING in COLDEST WEATHER

**Here's The Famous "Heat-Energy" Breakfast
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Tip off your boys to this modern way of getting set for action these chilly mornings. You probably know that the "heat-energy" units needed in the winter training diet come from the food you eat—and the temperature of the food when eaten has nothing to do with the case! "Heat-energy" units for keeping your body warm are not "added on" or increased in number by cooking or heating the food before it's served.

What's more, food authorities say it's desirable for growing athletes to get these valuable "heat-energy" units, along with other food elements that go to make up a balanced diet, in a form that's both tempting and satisfying to the appetite.

There you have *two* big reasons why you and your squad ought to get acquainted with this famous "heat-energy" dish that hundreds of sport champions like to eat winter and summer—a "Breakfast of Champions." It's a big bowlful of toasted whole wheat flakes—crisp, delicious Wheaties—with plenty of milk or cream and some fruit or fruit juice. And it's a winner for solid nourishment and zippy flavor that belongs on your winter training line-up!

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Wheaties, you know, are whole wheat transformed into big, crunchy toasted flakes, pleasingly malt-

flavored, and—ready-to-eat! *And Wheaties furnish the same number of whole wheat's abundant "Heat-energy" units as a like serving of this grain would supply in hot cooked form!*

Yes, now you can enjoy an appetizing breakfast of Wheaties and *know* you're getting sufficient "heat-energy" units for body warmth in cold weather!

A True Champion For Nourishment

Tomorrow morning treat yourself to a complete "Breakfast of Champions"—Wheaties, milk and fruit. If the experience of many other coaches is a guide, you'll probably want to tell your boys about this nourishing, swell-tasting meal right away. Here in one appetizing meal you get a big supply of food values needed in the training diet. Muscle-building proteins! Important minerals! Vitamins A, B, C and G! A wealth of food-energy, the "food-fuel" that helps build stamina and endurance! No wonder this "Breakfast of Champions" gets the play, day after day, from many of the greatest athletes of our time!

For a championship start every morning, ask your grocer for a couple of those orange and blue packages of Wheaties.



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WITH MILK OR CREAM AND SOME FRUIT

"Breakfast of Champions"



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BASEBALL will have a big inning this spring. The national pastime will be 100 years old, and the baseball world will make proper obeisance. A National Baseball Centennial Commission, with Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis at its head, will direct a nation-wide celebration which will include the dedication of the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y., where in 1839 Abner Doubleday socked the first single in history.

The Hall of Fame has been open for several years but will be formally baptized on June 12. On this day the plaques honoring the pioneers of the game will be unveiled and a cavalcade of the sport will be presented under major league sponsorship.

The National commission has adopted a special insignia for baseball's birthday which will be flown from the flag staffs of baseball parks and public buildings. It will also be worn on the uniform of every player in organized baseball. The insignia, shown on this page, is a colorful affair with red and white stripes and a blue diamond. The four red stripes represent the four balls and the white stripes the strikes.

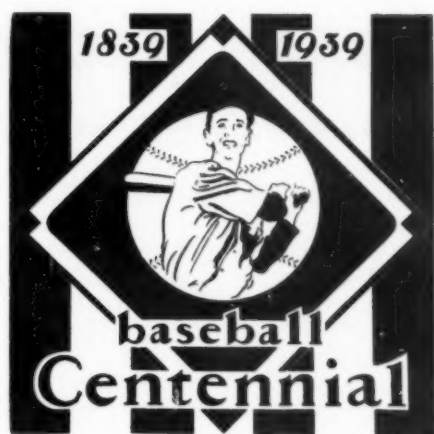
YOU could have knocked us over with a watch-charm guard the other day when we heard that high school coaches in the San Francisco area were up in arms over charges of subsidization. Certain coaches were accused of enticing star junior high school athletes into their schools on promises of free street car rides and ice cream cones.

The thunder rumbled and rolled but the storm did not break immediately, for no one knew for sure whether free ice cream cones and trolley rides constituted proselyting. The local athletic association, after a Star Chamber session, handed down the official decision. It declared that enrollment bounties did constitute proselyting and violated both the spirit and the letter of the amateur code. At last reports several schools were considering the severance of athletic relations with those institutions using the Good Humor for a sales talk.

We received the news with mingled emotions. We abhor proselyting in any form, but in this case it was the inference that hurt more than the crime. Are our athletes going soft? In the old days it took a song of

sixpence to make our better-grade athletes see the educational opportunities of old Siwash in a clearer light. Now it's done with ice cream cones.

Think of the future. Picture a talent scout tracking down an athlete in the back room of the corner



drug store and propositioning him with a Jumbo cone. Only to hear the athlete turn him down with, "Nah, P. S. 57 will gimme an electric train and a double chocolate malted milk."

WITH the professions so overcrowded these days, Teachers College of Columbia University is doing its share to open bigger and broader fields for college graduates. At one time or another Teachers College has been the birthplace of courses in baseball, poultry raising and piano tuning.

In keeping with this plebian spirit, the College is now offering a course in fishing to those students who don't mind being all wet. This exact science in all of its phases from baits, lures and plugs to cooking and mounting the catch, will be reviewed in weekly lectures by a piscatorial expert with a Ph.D. The brochure failed to state whether the professor will use a regular lecture room or the swimming pool. The course will be given on Fridays.

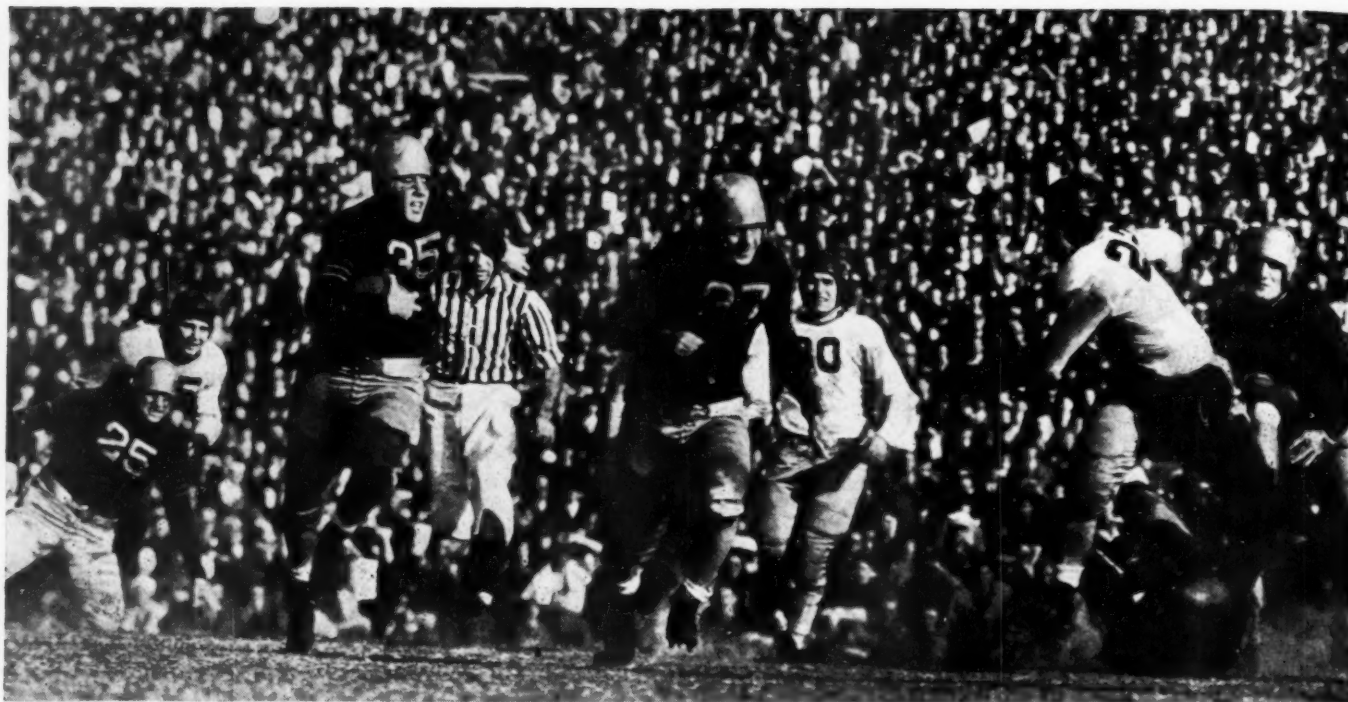
IF L'Affaire Ice Cream Cone sounded an ominous note to us in regard to athletic ruggedness, imagine our feeling when we reached into our mail-bag a few days later and plucked out a poem. This was no masterpiece by an attic rimer, but came from the pen of Jess Simmons, a Marysville, Calif., Union High School football player. It was sent to us by his coach, Glenn Potter.

We started reading with some misgivings, but first appearances proved to be

deceiving. Happy were we to find the athlete's creative urge directed along virile and puissant channels. Although the meter is mouse-trapped in spots, the ballad is poignant and yet brims with the joy of living. Here it is:

*My body is sore and full of pain,
From keeping the second team from
making a gain.
First a reverse and then a buck,
Ow! one in the eye I forgot to duck.
These boys may be scrubs but they're
tough ones to crack,
Oof! he caught me off guard and I'm
flat on my back.
My head is swimming and I see awful
sights,
I'd better kill Lamon before he bites.
"C'mon Jess," says Lex as he pounds
on my rump,
Oh such terrible agony at that little
thump.
They come out of the huddle and up
to the line,
By the way they are smilin' they must
feel fine.
I make one last effort and go charging
in,
To have some one kick me right on the
chin.
"Be gentle and careful," mumbles I,
And all of a sudden I'm up in the sky.
I reach for a cloud and hard ground I
find,
Some dirty so-and-so hit me from be-
hind.
When practice is over and I limp down
the street,
"How's practice, Jess?" from all those
I meet.
"Oh it's fine," says I, with a superior
grin,
"And I can hardly wait for the league
to begin."
My lie goes over and I feel kinda glad,
But come to think, it's the most fun
that I've had.*

THE band of American football players that toured la belle France last December are home again—and glad of it. They had several complaints, to wit: (1) No hot water. (2) No soap. (3) The food. Whatever they ordered, they were served with wine, beer and questionable steaks.



SUGAR BOWL GAME TECHNICAL REPORT

By Edward B. Baker

This technical report of the 1939 Sugar Bowl game comes directly from the bench of one of the competing teams—Carnegie Tech, where Dr. Edward B. Baker serves as assistant coach.

OVER 50,000 football fans stormed the portals of the Sugar Bowl on New Year's Day to see how the little fellow with the buggy whip arm would fare against the doughty forces of Carnegie Tech. The eyes of all Texas were on little Davey O'Brien and he came through with a performance that was truly magnificent. Aided and abetted by a big, heavy line and such exceptional receivers as Hall, Clark, Looney and Horner, O'Brien pitched and place-kicked Texas Christian University to a 15 to 7 victory over Carnegie Tech in a great offensive battle at the Tulane Stadium in New Orleans.

The 1939 game was probably the wildest in Sugar Bowl history. It was a spectacular battle between T.C.U.'s forward and shovel passing attack on the one hand and a powerful running attack by Carnegie Tech on the other. The football that T.C.U. played was entirely unorthodox. Here is a team that used a modified single wing formation at least one-third of the time and yet ran no straight end runs and only two straight tackle plays in an entire game. It has running strength but it gains ground overland only because it offers such a virulent passing threat. In short, it reverses the usual

balance between running and passing.

Ably supporting the devastating aerial attack was a fine display of ball carrying by fullback Sparks and halfback Johnny Hall; but in the final analysis it was O'Brien and his passing that caused the downfall of the Eastern champions.

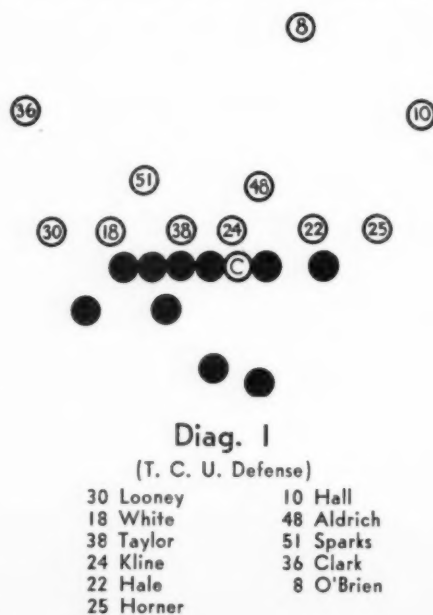
Tech won the toss and elected to receive. Muha, Carnegie's right halfback, took Horner's boot behind rapidly forming interference on Carnegie's six and returned 25 yards to the Easterner's 31. The Skibos wasted no time and began to move

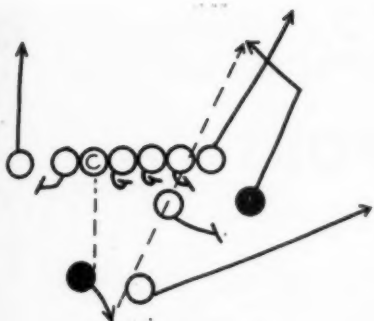
down field as an off-tackle and an end run by Muha from Carnegie's left single wing brought a first down. Texas Christian used a 6-2-2-1 defense which they varied depending on the down and distance to be gained. Aldrich, their center always backed up the line on the short side and Sparks, the fullback, played opposite the strong side of Tech's unbalanced single wing, whether right or left.

The T.C.U. defense is outlined in **Diag. 1**. Looney, offensive left end, and Horner, offensive right end, played defensive right and left ends, respectively, and lined up close to their own defensive tackles. The defensive tackle against the strong side lined up on the outside shoulder of the offensive end. The defensive tackle on the weak side varied his position from in front of the end to the inside, depending on the down and yardage to go. The right guard played in front of the inside tackle and the left guard a little to the strong side of center.

Lady Luck refused to smile upon the Skibos on their initial thrust, for with third down and one to go, Muha, on a smash at tackle, fumbled and the alert White recovered for T.C.U. to give his team a first down on its 45-yard line.

Texas Christian began its attack from a double wing back formation with a tight line unbalanced to the right. This was T.C.U.'s principal at-





Diag. 2

Hall went down with Horner, right end, for about eight yards and then cut sharply and diagonally towards the middle behind the end.

tacking formation, always with the strength to the right

After being smothered on a line thrust, O'Brien dropped back to pass, ducked Fisher's charge and completed the first toss of the game to Looney in the flat who in turn lateralled to Aldrich for a net gain of about eight yards. T.C.U. was on its way. Lee, Carnegie's unlucky fullback, reinjured his knee on the play and was forced to the sidelines, not to return. A series of line bucks by Sparks, a wide reverse by Hall, a close reverse from O'Brien to Sparks, and flat passes to Clark brought the ball to the Carnegie 12 where it was taken on downs by the Skibos after a fourth down pass to Clark was ruled incomplete on the five-yard line. Here in scoring position O'Brien used a single wing formation line unbalanced to the right with a split weak-side end similar to Carnegie's except that in the backfield Sparks lined up a half yard deeper than O'Brien, the tail-back.

After picking up six yards in two tries, Carnelly punted to the Frogs' 44. Texas Christian came back to the Tech 24 where a fourth down pass to Hall was knocked down by Carnelly. It was now Carnegie's turn to roll and at the end of the first quarter the ball rested on the Skibos' 37. Both coaches substituted their second teams. Carnegie Tech kept on until a bad pass from center, which Zawacki recovered for a seven-yard loss, forced Moersch to punt. T.C.U. started from its own 24 and in a series of line bucks and wide reverses drove to midfield where the Skibos first stringers returned to the game.

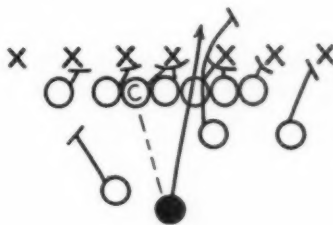
The march was stopped but at what expense—Striegel and Carnelly hobbled off the field finished for the day. Then came T.C.U.'s only punt of the game—a beautiful kick by Odle which went out of bounds on the Tech six-yard line, a kick which set the stage for the Frogs' first successful offensive. T.C.U.'s first team entered the game at this point in order to be at full attacking strength

upon receipt of the ball. From the Carnegie 47, where Condit's punt was downed, the Christians drove over for a score with an assortment of shovel passes, forward passes, wide reverses, line bucks and an off-tackle play.

In this thrust O'Brien proved why he is rated the No. 1 forward passer of the day. It was fourth and five on the Tech 19-yard line and everyone in the Stadium, including the Tech eleven, knew that the play was going to be a pass. The Skibo rushers had time to get set for a fast drive and the secondaries had ample opportunity to check their assignments and pick out likely receivers, and yet O'Brien completed a bullet heave to Hall for sixteen yards and a first down on the three-yard line (Diag. 2).

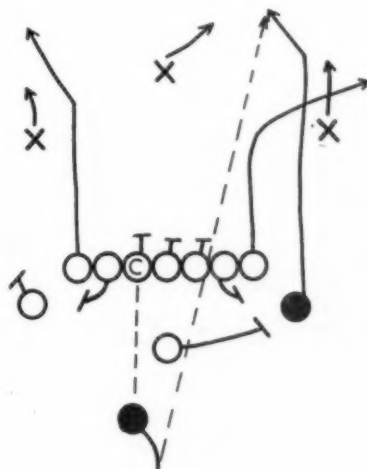
It took three plays before Sparks bucked over for a touchdown (Diag. 3). The score was 6 to 0 after O'Brien missed the extra point.

Carnegie struck back quickly. After running back the succeeding kick-off 21 yards to their 36, the Skibos ran and passed their way to a touchdown. During this march Tech received a break on an intercepted forward pass by Clark. The



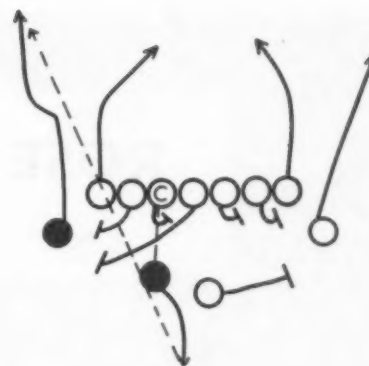
Diag. 3

Sparks, about four yards behind the line of scrimmage, picked up a lot of power and drive before hitting the hole. Clark led him through.



Diag. 4

Carnegie scored on this long forward pass play. Three receivers were sent down deep and Muha, a fast man, succeeded in getting behind O'Brien, the safety man. Moroz threw the pass.



Diag. 5

Clark, left wingback, raced up to the defensive halfback, took a few steps to the outside and then continued on downfield. He caught the pass facing in. O'Brien dropped straight back slightly to his right, faked a pass over center, kept on fading without looking in Clark's direction and then uncorked a pretty 35-yard pass.

Frogs were off-side, giving the Skibos further opportunity to score. With a minute and ten seconds remaining for the half, Moroz, diminutive third-string halfback, threw a beautiful 50-yard pass to Muha who made a fine running catch on the one-yard line and carried it over for a touchdown (Diag. 4). Muha place kicked the extra point and T.C.U., for the first time this season, found itself on the short end of the score.

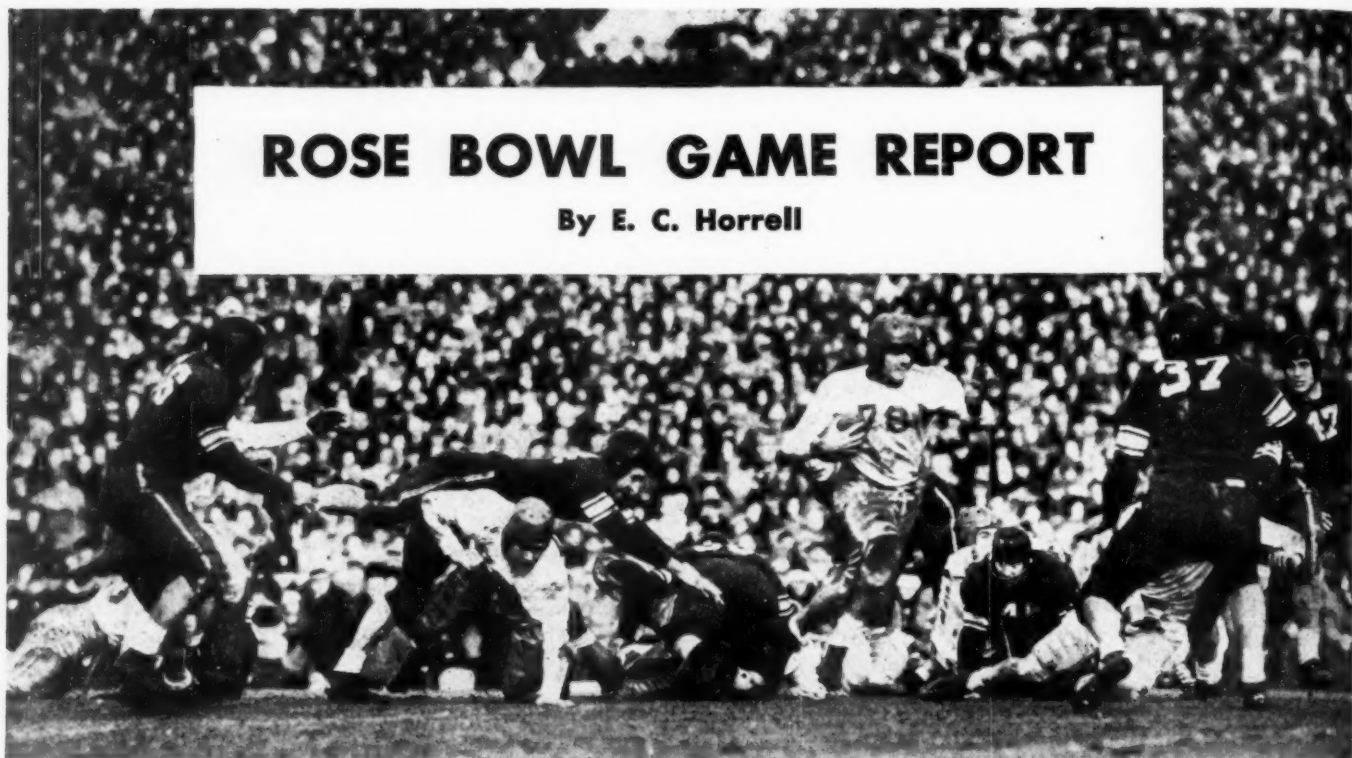
The Techs received another break on the subsequent kick-off when Laposki's vicious tackle caused O'Brien to fumble the return on the 19-yard line. The ball was recovered in Carnegie possession but there were only 19 seconds left to play, enough for two plays, the last of which, a forward pass, was incomplete in the end zone.

After receiving the second-half kick-off, the Tech attack picked up momentum quickly. There is no telling how far the Eastern champions would have advanced had they not been penalized five yards for delay of game on their 44-yard line with third down and four to go. The penalty made it third down and nine. The distance wasn't made and Moersch was forced to punt on the next down. What may have happened were it not for the confusion in the Carnegie huddle is difficult to surmise. Up to this point Muha, Condit and Laposki had hammered the ball to midfield and keeping the ball from the Texans was certainly one method of preventing their scoring. Moersch's punt went into the end zone and the Texans put the ball into play on their own 20. In less time than it takes to tell the Frogs had a touchdown. Two long forward passes did the trick. The first was a 35-yard pass to Clark from the Texan's 20 on second down (Diag. 5).

(Continued on page 28)

ROSE BOWL GAME REPORT

By E. C. Horrell



After serving for several years as assistant football coach at the University of California at Los Angeles, E. C. "Babe" Horrell was elevated to the head coachship at the end of the 1938 season. Horrell has seen every Rose Bowl game with the exception of the 1925 classic. On that day he was playing for California against Penn on another field.

CELEBRATING its return to the Rose Bowl after an absence of six years, the University of Southern California Trojans wrecked Duke's proud record of no defeats, ties or points scored against it in nine games of the 1938 season, by traveling through the air to victory about 45 seconds before the final gun.

For three periods the game was dull, as it was bound to be with Duke playing a strictly defensive game and Southern California unable to make much of an impression on the Duke line. All the fireworks were jammed into the fourth period when Duke kicked a field goal and the Trojans stormed back to win the game in a Frank Merriwell finish.

Though the game was scheduled for 2:15, the crowd of 92,000 were in their seats by 2 o'clock. Duke won the toss and elected to defend the south goal, dropping into the regular 5-3-3 receiving formation. Harry Smith, the Trojans' all-American guard, kicked to the seven-yard line and Spangler returned the kick-off to the 28-yard line behind a semi-wedge formation.

Duke ran its first play from a punt formation (Diag. 1), Tipton being dropped for a five-yard loss. On the second down the Southerners began

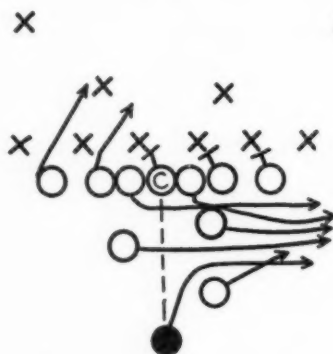
the old punt-and-prayer tactics that had paid dividends for them all season. Tipton would get off one of his long booming punts and Duke would wait for the breaks. Wallace Wade's ends did an excellent job of covering the kicks and frequently forced Lansdell to signal for a fair catch.

Southern California used a 6-2-2-1 defense as well as a 5-3-2-1 with

the left end, right tackle and right end rushing. These defensive tactics did not guarantee any long run backs of punts, but proved very satisfactory in covering passes. The Trojans had a number of offensive formations which occasionally utilized a shift (Diag. 2). In the Jones system the quarterback is the workhorse of the running attack and always plays in one of the back positions.

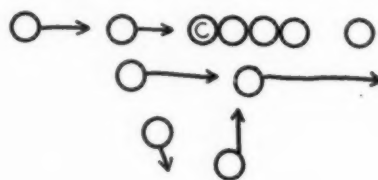
Duke used only two offensive formations throughout the game—the regular punt and the single wing (Diags. 1 and 3), Tipton always playing in the tailback position whether it was a right or left formation. The Southerners used no shift but went into a set position directly from the huddle. They employed no trick plays that the writer could observe, and their tight single wing enabled the opponents to stop the play quite easily if they broke through the line. Duke played a 6-2-2-1 defense.

When Southern California gained possession of the ball on its own 43, the first play called was a flat pass from Lansdell to Sangster for a gain of seven yards (Diag. 4). On the next play Lansdell ran Duke's end for four yards and a first down. Lansdell then threw a long pass which was intercepted by Tipton on his own four-yard line with no run back. All during the first half the Coast team tried hard to start rolling but Duke's hard charging line and alertness on pass defense prevented Howard Jones' eleven from making any sustained drives. However, the Californians made some



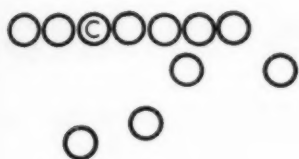
Diag. 1

Duke's run to the right from the regular punt formation. The ends were split about three yards out from the tackles and the tailback lined up 10 yards behind center. U.S.C.'s backers up lined up two to four yards back.



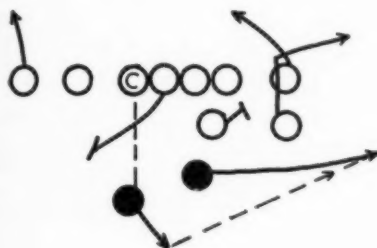
Diag. 2

U.S.C.'s shift to the right. The linemen on the short side of center varied their spacing according to the defensive set-up. The tailback played about seven and a half yards back.



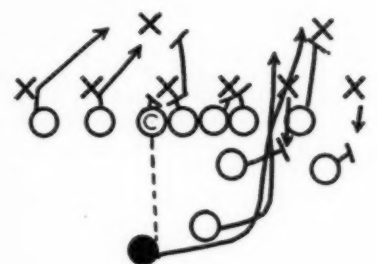
Diag. 3

Duke's single wingback formation. The Southerners also used the same set-up to the left with Tipton always in the tailback spot about four and a half yards back of center.



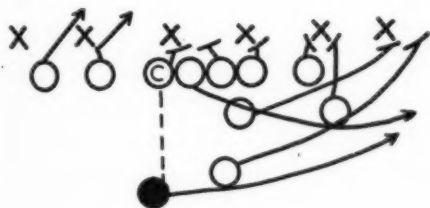
Diag. 4

Southern California's flat pass to the fullback. While the wingback and the end shot out in opposite directions, the fullback raced into the flat for a pass from the tailback.



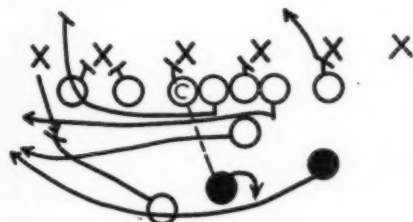
Diag. 5

U.S.C.'s off-tackle play from a single wingback formation to the right. The wingback takes the end, the blocking back the tackle and the full leads the ball-carrier to the hole.



Diag. 6

U.S.C.'s sweeping end run from a single wingback formation to the right. The defensive tackle and end are both double teamed and the right guard pulls out as an interferer.



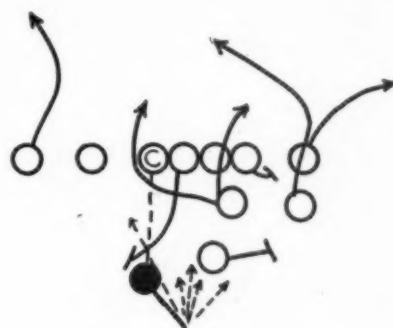
Diag. 7

The Southern California reverse to the weak side. The fullback gets the snap, spins and hands the ball to the wingback who circles the end behind a wall of three blockers.

good gains on passes, end runs, reverses, and off tackle plays. (See Diags. 5-9.) Lansdell was the principal ground gainer.

Duke, the first half, was more or less content to kick the ball and only passed and ran occasionally to keep U.S.C. from rushing Tipton's kicks too aggressively. Duke's powerful line was able to block two kicks in the first half. Anderson's low kick on fourth down was blocked by Winterson (Duke tackle) and it was Duke's ball on its own 45. This break did not develop into anything for Tipton was forced to kick on third down. Later, Day's third down kick was blocked by left guard Yorke but it was recovered by U.S.C. on its nine-yard line.

To begin the second half, the Coast team elected to kick. Duke returned the kick-off 25 yards to the 30-yard line. Tipton kicked on the first down and Lansdell signalled for a fair catch on his own 28. Both teams



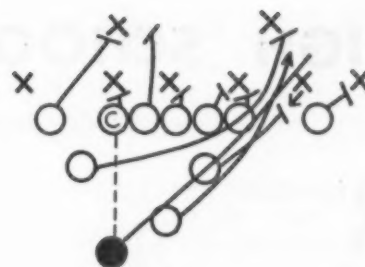
Diag. 8

Some of U.S.C.'s favorite pass plays from a single wingback formation. The last minute flurry of passes that won the game for U.S.C. were thrown to the left end (see Diags. 11-14).

made occasional gains and then resorted to kicking.

Early in the third quarter Lansdell punted from his own 40-yard line on fourth down. Spangler (Duke's safety) let the ball roll to his one-yard line where Harry Smith made the mistake of recovering and carrying it over the goal line. If Smith had downed the ball on the one-yard line, he might have changed the entire complexion of the game. Instead of having to kick from deep in the end zone, Tipton was able to boot out from the 20-yard line.

In the middle of the third quarter, Tipton took a little too long in getting off one of his kicks and Tonelli of U.S.C. broke through and blocked the punt. Hill recovered for Duke and as it was only the third down his team had another chance to kick. The game might well have served as an object lesson to coaches on the advisability of kicking on third down. Of the three kicks that



Diag. 9

Southern California's off-tackle slant from a box formation with five men shifted to the right of center. The tailback gets the snap and drives for the hole without any deception.

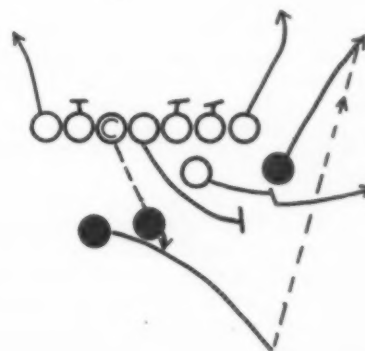
were blocked during the game, two of them occurred on third down and were recovered by the kicking team. Had the kicks been blocked on the fourth down, the recoveries would have been nullified and the ball exchanged hands.

Late in the third quarter, Hill intercepted one of Lansdell's passes down the middle and lateral passed to Spangler who ran the ball back 25 yards to U.S.C.'s 45. A few downs later Lansdell punted to Davis who returned the kick to the Coast team's 49-yard line, a run back of 21 yards. The stage was now set for the first score of the game.

Tipton, running from a single wing, failed to gain on a reverse through right tackle. Tipton then passed to McAfee for a gain of 25 yards and a first down on U.S.C.'s 25-yard line (Diag. 10). As the period ended, Robinson, from the fullback position of the single wing, cracked over right guard for two yards.

Tony Ruffa was sent into the game for Duke at the beginning of the last quarter. On third down and three to go, O'Mara, fullback, took the ball in a single wing and made two yards on a spinner. With the ball resting on the enemy's 23-yard line, fourth down and one to go, Ruffa dropped

(Continued on page 30)



Diag. 10

This pass play set the stage for Duke's successful field goal attempt. Duke's fullback handed the ball to Tipton who faded back 15 yards and then shot a long pass to the wingback.

HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL RULES CHANGES

Two-Thirds of Our Football in 1939 Will Be Played Under National Federation Rules

REPRESENTATIVES from 26 states gathered at the annual meeting of the National Federation Interscholastic Football Rules Committee in Chicago on Jan. 6 and 7, and drafted about a dozen changes in the high school code for 1939, few of which have major significance.

The states which had a voice in the making of the rules for the first time included Maine, New York, Nebraska and Washington, making a total of 27 states that now use National Federation rules. The states of West Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Nevada, and Arizona are also interested in the rules and are considering adoption in the near future. By next fall, approximately two-thirds of the football in the country will be played under the interscholastic code.

The more important actions relative to the rules for 1939 and comments by H. V. Porter, secretary of the Committee, follow:

1. If a foul occurs in the continuing action following dead ball (anywhere) enforce as for a foul between downs. *Comment:* The questionnaire vote on this proposal was overwhelmingly in its favor.

It is adopted primarily to eliminate many complicated situations when the continuing action is considered a part of the previous down. The new rule will make it necessary for the official to determine whether a foul occurs before the ball is dead or after it is dead. With this method of enforcement, many complicated sections of the rule and play situations books will be entirely eliminated and it will be much easier for the officials to properly interpret the rule.

2. The one remaining case of "free ball" will be eliminated and the penalty for any foul which occurs during the one situation which was listed as a free ball in the 1938 interscholastic rules will be enforced from the spot of the backward pass or fumble (similar to present enforcement for a foul during a return kick). *Comment:* The vote on the questionnaire was overwhelmingly in favor of this change. The committee feels that considerable simplification in the rules will result without any handicap to any player or team. The situation occurs so seldom that in actual practice any alleged inequity will be negligible.

3. A player will be allowed to re-enter once during any quarter. *Comment:* The questionnaire vote overwhelmingly favored this change. Injury statistics show that the rule which permitted re-entry in the fourth quarter last year probably reduced the number of injuries which occurred during the last quarter. It is hoped that further reduction will result from the change. Coaches will be able to better supervise the physical condition of their players at any time in the game

and to avoid undue fatigue which so often results in injury. A note will be included in this section strongly recommending that coaches be responsible for enforcement of this rule so that officials will be relieved of the involved bookkeeping.

4. A slight change will be made in the penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct of players. The present interscholastic penalty prescribes fifteen yards from the succeeding spot for all such cases. The new penalty will prescribe fifteen yards from the previous spot if the foul occurs while the ball is in play and fifteen yards from the succeeding spot if the foul occurs while the ball is dead. This penalty is now consistent with the present penalty for fouls by individuals not in the game.



Woodcut by Louis Hechenbleikner

Comment: This change was made largely in the interest of simplification and will include an invalid signal for fair catch. Heretofore the penalty for the invalid signal made an exception to a general rule. It is now enforced from the previous spot the same as for most other fouls committed during a loose ball.

5. During a forward pass all ineligible players will be required to remain on or behind the line of scrimmage until after the pass has left the passer's hands. Violation of this provision will be considered interference, with the usual penalty. *Comment:* The committee felt that this would considerably simplify the problems which arise relative to which players are ineligible. It should also enable officials to center their attention on alleged interference in the immediate vicinity of the pass receiver. The college code incorporated the same change for 1939.

7. The present rule relative to a pass touching an ineligible player on or be-

hind the line of scrimmage is to be retained. If there should be a major incompleteness in the scrimmage zone, the penalty is to be the same as for interference and there will be no option for the offended team if the major incompleteness is between the ten-yard line and the goal line. In this situation, the penalty will be the same as for anywhere else on the field, i.e., the usual interference penalty.

Comment: This change is an extension of action which was started last year when the touching of an ineligible player on or behind the line was ruled the same as if the ball had touched an eligible player of A.

8. The interpretation relative to the permissible movement of linemen on a play when a pass is completed in the vicinity of the line of scrimmage will be made slightly more liberal. Any ordinary initial line charge is not to be considered part of a screen. *Comment:* There has been considerable difference in interpretation relative to interference in the vicinity of the line. The proposed interpretation is in harmony with the practice which has been in vogue in territories which have allowed the offense slightly more latitude in this respect. It is a slight compensation for the advantage given the defense in certain other pass changes.

9. A number of interpretations which were adopted by the Editorial Committee during the season were discussed and voted upon. A few of these are listed here for convenience. (1) The choice of color for the ball for night games will be made a responsibility of the officials rather than a matter to be decided purely by mutual consent of the teams. (2) When a backward pass or fumble is touched simultaneously by players of both teams and goes out of bounds, the ball is to be awarded to the team which last had possession. This is consistent with the procedure in several analogous situations. (3) Action along the line of providing further safety features in cleats and other wearing apparel will be continued and the recommendations of the equipment committee will be included in the rules book.

During the two-day meeting several reports were heard from the various sub-committees of the central legislative body. A synopsis of the more important reports follow: Football Injuries by W. A. Witte and F. R. Wegner. The committeemen gave statistics which had been gathered from the athletic insurance departments of the states of Wisconsin and New York. P. F. Neverman submitted a full report on injury incidence in Wisconsin.

The three most common injuries, according to Mr. Neverman's report, were: broken teeth, 176 cases; broken collar bone, 55 cases; and broken nose, 52 cases. The type of play in which in-

(Concluded on page 24)

POINT SCHEDULE FOR VARSITY LETTER AWARD

By Roland F. Ross

The Roxbury major "R" is within reach of all students engaged in extra-curricular activities

Roland F. Ross, physical director and coach at Roxbury, N. Y., Central High School, has worked out an unusual system of awarding varsity letters which may prove of particular value to the small high school coach.

OUR high school has an enrollment of slightly over 100 students, and as is usual in a high school of that size practically the same group of boys go out for the various athletic teams. In the ordinary course of events, at the end of each athletic season, every boy who participated in enough games would be entitled to a varsity letter. And in the old days, he got one. Hence, it was not unusual for an athlete to earn several school letters during his high school career, despite the fact that we made the requirements stiffer.

This wholesale distribution of letters to a select few was inimical to the best interests of the athletic-award system. The school letter became the exclusive property of a handful of students who lost all interest in the significance of the award after earning their first letter. It was also grossly unfair to the students who participated in our rather extensive intramural program. These students devoted considerable time to the activity without any special recognition, while their varsity brothers were getting more letters than they knew what to do with.

In an effort to cut down the number of awards to star athletes and at the same time offer some incentive to the students less gifted athletically, we investigated several systems but could find no solution to our problem. After considerable time and study we finally worked out the plan that we are now using with highly satisfactory results.

In this system we have included every scholastic activity outside the pale of actual classroom work. In order to win a letter, a student has to earn 150 points which must include at least 15 points in the three major groups, namely, Scholastic, Social and Physical.

The idea underlying the scheme is to put the letter within reach of all the students engaged in extra-curricular activities and to make it difficult enough to attain so that the student earning one can appreciate its significance. The points earned one year are carried over as a starting point for the following year. We have found that the average recipient is usually a junior by the time he has accumulated enough points to win

SCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES

1. Honor roll (per time)	5 pts.
2. Perfect attendance for year	10 pts.
3. Taking part in local prize speaking contest	5 pts.
4. Winner of local, sectional or county prize speaking contest	10 pts.
5. Valedictorian of Senior Class	10 pts.
6. Salutatorian of Senior Class	10 pts.
7. Winner of scholarship awards	2 pts.
8. Editor-In-Chief of school paper or annual	10 pts.
9. Other staff members	5 pts.
10. Business Manager of school paper or annual	10 pts.
11. Winner of any sectional contest (not athletics)	5 pts.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

1. Class or student association officers	2 pts. per year
2. Cheer leaders	5 pts. per year
3. Varsity sports manager	1 pt. per game
4. Assistant varsity sports manager	1/2 pt. per game
5. Participation in play given before a paid audience	3 pts.
6. Orchestra	10 pts. per year
7. Chorus	10 pts. per year
8. Band	10 pts. per year

PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Any varsity interscholastic game (must play at least 1/2 of game)	2 pts. per game
2. Any junior varsity interscholastic game (must play at least 1/2 of game)	1 pt. per game
3. Winner of county track event	5 pts.
4. Captain of varsity team	5 pts.
5. Captain of intramural team	5 pts.
6. All intramural athletics	1 pt. per game
7. Member of team winning league sportsmanship award	5 pts.
8. Member of team winning league championship	10 pts.
9. Placing on league "All-Star" game	2 pts.
10. Official of intramural game (work must be satisfactory)	1 pt. per game
11. One point per hour for helping school in connection with teams: serving on school (not class) committees. Maximum points that may be earned under Number 11 is 15 per year.	
12. Being eligible throughout entire varsity season	3 pts.
13. Winner of intramural league	5 pts.
14. A player failing to return all equipment given him shall forfeit all points earned in that sport for the season.	

his letter. A chevron of a contrasting color is awarded for each additional 100 points earned.

All awards are subject to the approval of the committee of awards which consists of the principal, the physical director and the president of the student council. The requirements may be amended or changed at any time by a two-thirds vote.

It is surprising how little book-

keeping is required to keep this elaborate system of records up to date. It does not take more than ten minutes per day. An individual record is kept of every boy in the school. The student's name, date of birth, date and class are listed on this sheet and all the various activities in which he can earn points. There are four columns on the right, one for each year, where the points are scored.

Swimming Records at Recognized High School Distances

DISTANCE AND COURSE LENGTH	NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL RECORD	NATIONAL PREP SCHOOL RECORD	NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORD	AMERICAN RECORD (Those marked W. R. are also world's records)
20-yd. COURSE (Pools not more than 75 ft. and not less than 60 ft. in length)			Record of this event (discontinued) removed from books Intercollegiate record for 60 yds. is:	No American record for this distance. Noteworthy performance:
Free Style				
40 YARDS	18s. William Bollinger Academy H.S., Erie, Pa., 1931	18.4s. William Prew Massanutten Acad. (Va.), 1938	28.7s. Ray Walters Univ. of Iowa, 1937	17.6s. John McKelvey Stanford Univ., 1932
100 YARDS	52.6s. David Tyler Hartford, Conn., H.S., 1937	52.4s. Edwin Sabol Blair Acad. (N.J.), 1936	51.4s. Edward Kirar Univ. of Michigan, 1937	49.8s. John Weissmuller Illinois A.C., 1927
220 YARDS	2m.13.2s. David Tyler Hartford, Conn., H.S., 1937	2m.16.6s. John Macdonis Mercersburg Acad. (Pa.), 1934	2m.9.7s. Tom Haynie Univ. of Michigan, 1937	2m.7.8s. Ralph Flanagan Miami Biltmore Swim. Club, 1938
440 YARDS	4m.52s. David Tyler Hartford, Conn., H.S., 1937	No Record Applied For	4m.46.4s. William Kendall Harvard Univ., 1938	4m.37s. Ralph Flanagan Miami Biltmore Swim. Club, 1938
Breast Stroke			No intercollegiate record for this distance. Intercollegiate record for 200 yds. is:	
100 YARDS	1m.3.8s. John Higgins Providence Central H.S. (R.I.), 1935	1m.5.2s. Albert Jacobsen Massanutten Acad. (Va.), 1937	2m.20.5s. Jack Kasley Univ. of Michigan, 1937	1m.2.8s. Jack Kasley Univ. of Michigan, 1938
Back Stroke			No intercollegiate record for this distance. Intercollegiate record for 150 yds. is:	
100 YARDS	57.6s. Adolf Kiefer Chicago Roosevelt H.S., 1936	1m.2.6s. Donald Reinicker Blair Acad. (N.J.), 1936	1m.33s. Albert Vande Weghe Princeton Univ., 1938	57.6s. Adolf Kiefer Chicago Roosevelt H.S., 1936
Relay Racing			Record of this event (discontinued) removed from books	No American record for this distance. Noteworthy performance:
160 YARDS	1m.15.6s. Atlantic City H.S. (N.J.), 1925 (Bew, Uhl, Turner, Scheerer)	1m.15.4s. Blair Acad. (N.J.), 1937 (Auerbacher, Pardew, Reinicker, Williams)		1m.11.8s. Northwestern Univ., 1932 (W. Wilson, M. Wilson, Highland, Troup)
400 YARDS	3m.51.4s. Allentown, Pa., H.S., 1937 (Boiltz, Almeida, Reiss, Haytmanek)	3m.39.6s. Blair Acad. (N.J.), 1937 (Auerbacher, Merrifield, Williams, Kleppinger)	3m.30.7s. Univ. of Michigan, 1937 (Tomsli, Bryant, Mowerson, Kirar)	3m.30.7s. Univ. of Michigan, 1937 (Tomsli, Bryant, Mowerson, Kirar)
180 YARDS MEDLEY	1m.41.4s. Hibbing, Minn., H.S. (Wiren, Coder, Gillis), 1937	1m.42.6s. Blair Acad. (N.J.), 1938 (Reinicker, Spiegel, Schnabel)	No intercollegiate record for this distance	No American record for this distance
300 YARDS MEDLEY	3m.11.6s. Chisholm H.S. (Chisholm, Minn.) (Lindgren, Vittanen, Erickson), 1930	3m.5s. Blair Acad. (N.J.), 1937 (Reinicker, Williams, Kleppinger)	2m.55s. Univ. of Michigan, 1937 (Cody, Kasley, Mowerson)	2m.55s. Univ. of Michigan, 1937 (Cody, Kasley, Mowerson)
SHORT COURSE (Pools under 150 feet and not less than 75 feet)				No American record for this distance. Noteworthy performance:
Free Style				
50 YARDS	23.6s. Matthew Chrostowski Providence Central H.S. (R.I.), 1935	23.6s. John Leitt Massanutten Acad. (Va.), 1938 David Tyler Mercersburg Acad. (Pa.), 1938	22.9s. Charles Flachmann Univ. of Illinois, 1935	22.6s. Duke Kahanamoku Los Angeles A.C., 1923 Peter Fick New York A.C., 1934
100 YARDS	53.2s. Matthew Chrostowski (Providence Central H.S. (R.I.), 1935	52.5s. David Tyler Mercersburg Acad. (Pa.), 1938	51.6s. Walter Spence Rutgers Univ., 1933, 1934	51s. W. R. John Weissmuller Illinois A.C., 1927 Peter Fick N.Y.A.C., 1936
220 YARDS	2m.15.6s. David Tyler Hartford, Conn., H.S., 1937	2m.14.6s. David Tyler Mercersburg Acad. (Pa.), 1938	2m.9.6s. Jack Medica Univ. of Washington, 1936	2m.7.9s. W. R. Jack Medica Univ. of Washington, 1935
440 YARDS	5m.5.6s. James Gilhula Detroit Southeastern H.S., 1932	4m.58.4s. John Macdonis Mercersburg Acad. (Pa.), 1934	4m.42.5s. Jack Medica Univ. of Washington, 1935	4m.40.8s. W. R. Jack Medica Washington A.C., 1934
Breast Stroke			No intercollegiate record for this event. Record for 200 yds. is:	
100 YARDS	1m.4.2s. John Higgins Providence Central H.S. (R.I.), 1935	1m.5.8s. Edward L. Parke Lawrenceville Sch., 1937	2m.22.5s. W. R. Jack Kasley Univ. of Michigan, 1936	1m.2.7s. Jack Kasley Univ. of Michigan, 1936
Back Stroke			No intercollegiate record for this event. Record for 150 yds. is:	
100 YARDS	1m.1s. Albert Vande Weghe Paterson Central H.S. (N.J.), 1934	60.4s. Albert Vande Weghe Hun School (Princeton, N.J.), 1935	1m.34.2s. Albert Vande Weghe Princeton Univ., 1938	57.8s. Adolf Kiefer Lake Shore A.C., 1936
Relay Racing			Record of this event (discontinued) removed from books	
200 YARDS	1m.36.3s. Trenton H.S. (N.J.) (Mannifield, Mikousky, Tomlinson, Stanley), 1935	1m.36.2s. Mercersburg Acad. (Pa.), 1938 (Johnson, Kelly, Gillis, Tyler)		1m.33.5s. New York A.C., 1937 (Flick, Branch, Giesen, W. Spence)
400 YARDS	3m.47.7s. Trenton H.S. (N.J.) (Berta, Mannifield, Tomlinson, Stanley), 1936	3m.36s. Mercersburg Acad. (Pa.), 1938 (Gillis, Follansbee, Johnson, Tyler)	3m.32.2s. Univ. of Michigan, 1937 (Tomsli, Haynie, Kirar, Mowerson) Ohio State Univ., 1938 (Sabol, Johnson, Quayle, Neunzig)	3m.31.4s. W. R. Univ. of Michigan, 1937 (Tomsli, Haynie, Kirar, Mowerson)
150 YARDS MEDLEY	1m.22.9s. Hibbing, Minn., H.S. (Wiren, Coder, Gillis), 1937	1m.20.4s. Mercersburg Acad. (Pa.) (Beebe, Daugherty, Simpson), 1937	No intercollegiate record for this distance	No American record for this distance. Noteworthy performance:
300 YARDS MEDLEY	3m.10s. Providence Cent. H.S. (R.I.), 1935 (Chrostowski, Higgins, Soltyslak) Trenton H.S. (N.J.), 1937 (Sullivan, Karaffa, Berta)	3m.2.5s. Mercersburg Acad. (Pa.) (Beebe, Daugherty, Simpson), 1937	2m.53.6s. Princeton Univ., 1938 (Vande Weghe, Hough, Van Oss)	1m.19.6s. Harvard Univ., 1938 (Cummin, Berizzi, Kendall)

Interscholastic and intercollegiate records approved by the N.C.A.A. Swimming Records Committee, Philip S. Harburger, chairman. American records approved by the A.A.U. World's records approved by the Federation Internationale Natation Amateur.

SHUFFLE HOCKEY—A GYMNASIUM GAME

By Frank Colucci

A fast and exciting adaptation of ice hockey played without skates on a basketball court

Shuffle hockey was invented by Frank Colucci, physical education director of the McKinley Junior High School in Flint, Mich. The rules of this indoor game were copyrighted in 1937 by its originator who also expects to write a book on the fundamentals of the game.

SHUFFLE HOCKEY is nothing more than an adaptation of ice hockey played on a basketball court. It is fast, exciting, simple to learn and safe; an ideal type of activity to incorporate into the indoor physical education program.

The game may be played on any size gymnasium floor by two teams of five members each—two wings (or forwards), one guard, a center and a goalie. The equipment cost is attractively low. All that is needed is a regulation ice hockey puck, ten narrow blade hockey sticks, one complete set of boxing gloves (preferably the 14-ounce size) to protect the goalies' hands, and eight regular gymnasium benches.

In shuffle hockey nomenclature, the gymnasium benches are referred to as "end pieces." They form a structure at both ends of the floor that gives the court a rink-like appearance (see diagram). If the regular 8-ft. by 10-in. benches are not available, the end pieces may be easily constructed in the school workshop. The benches are placed on the floor with the seat facing the playing floor.

Face-off starts game

The game is started by a face-off in the center circle. The centers place their sticks parallel to one another with the puck in between. At the referee's whistle they scuffle for the puck and attempt to pass it to a teammate. Once the puck leaves the small center circle, it cannot be touched again by either of the centers until another player of either side touches it.

As in basketball the large circles at the center of the floor and the free-throw lanes act as restraining areas. On face-offs the players are not allowed to enter these areas until the puck has been played by one of the face-off players. When the puck has been "bullied" properly, all players, except the goal-tender, may roam over the entire playing surface. The goalie is not permitted to leave his "crease," or that region located between the parallel lines of the free-

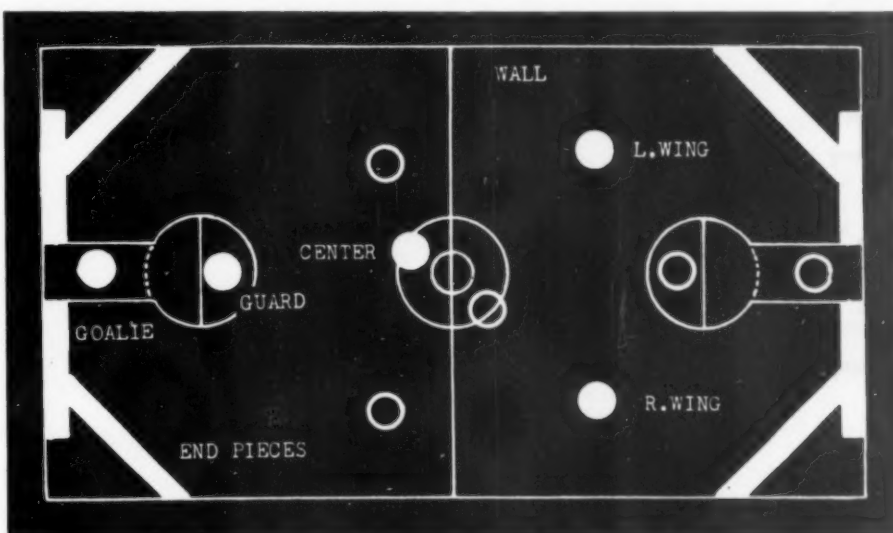
throw lane. To score a point the puck must be driven completely over the section of the end line that connects the parallel lines. The puck must go through the goal flat on its surface. If it rolls or bounds across the line, the score does not count.

Substitutions may be made only during the two-minute rest period between quarters, when time is out at the request of the captain or in case of an injury. Any number of substitutions may be made and they can communicate immediately.

Infractions of the rules are penalized according to the severity of the offense. For such major fouls as charging, blocking, tripping, holding, pushing, unnecessary roughness,

this player will be permitted to re-enter the game. The referee notifies the penalty box scorer of the amount of time to be served by raising his hand and signalling with his fingers. When the penalty time is fully served, the player may rush into the game without time being called or reporting to the referee. Besides penalizing a player for a foul by sending him to the sidelines, the referee also awards a free shot to the opposing side.

Free shots are also awarded when a team takes more than its three allotted time-outs or if the goalie throws the puck after making a save. Any member of the offended team may try for the goal. The shot is at-



striking an opponent with the stick, body checking, charging or roughing the goal-keeper, interfering with an opponent's stick, and disputing official decisions, the offender is sent to the penalty box for three minutes. Minor fouls draw down a two-minute period of enforced inactivity. Under this classification fall such offenses as kicking the puck intentionally, striking the puck instead of shuffling it, playing the puck after a face-off before it touches another player's stick, purposely stopping the puck with the feet, and entering the restraining circle before the puck is played.

Whenever a player commits either a major or a minor foul he must go to the penalty box, which is usually located at the corner of the gymnasium, and report to the penalty box scorer. The latter records the time the foul occurred, the name and number of the player and the time

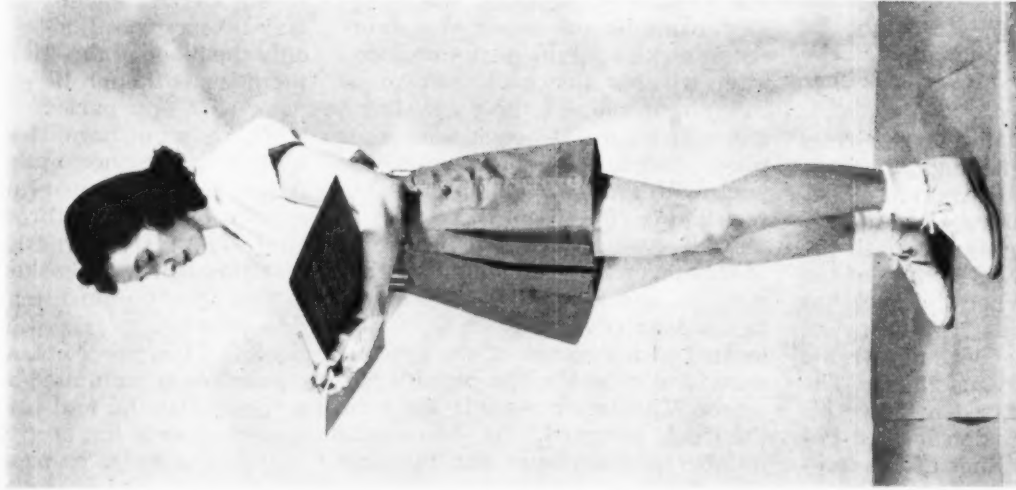
tempted from in back of the free-throw line. The shooter must have both feet behind the line and he may not advance until he has made the shot and the puck has passed the foul line.

On a free shot only the goal-keeper can defend against the shot. He may take any position he desires, but only the blade of the stick may touch the floor. Although he may stop the puck with any part of the body or stick, he is not permitted to stretch his body across the mouth of the goal. All other players must line up on the outside of the free-throw lane and circle, and take alternating positions on either side as in basketball.

The shooter must make a bona fide attempt to score. Passing the puck to a teammate outside the free-throw line is prohibited and calls for a face-off at the foul line unless an honest attempt has been made at the

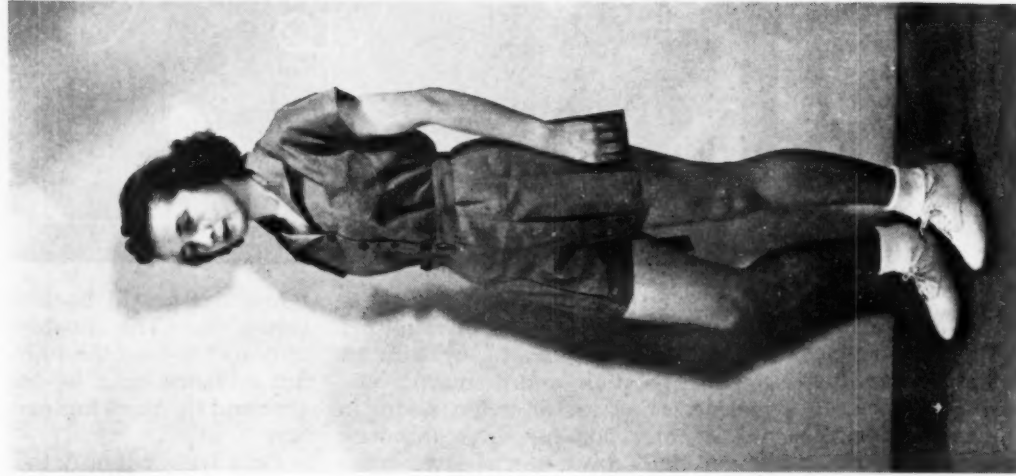
(Concluded on page 38)

SPORTSWEAR FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL GIRL



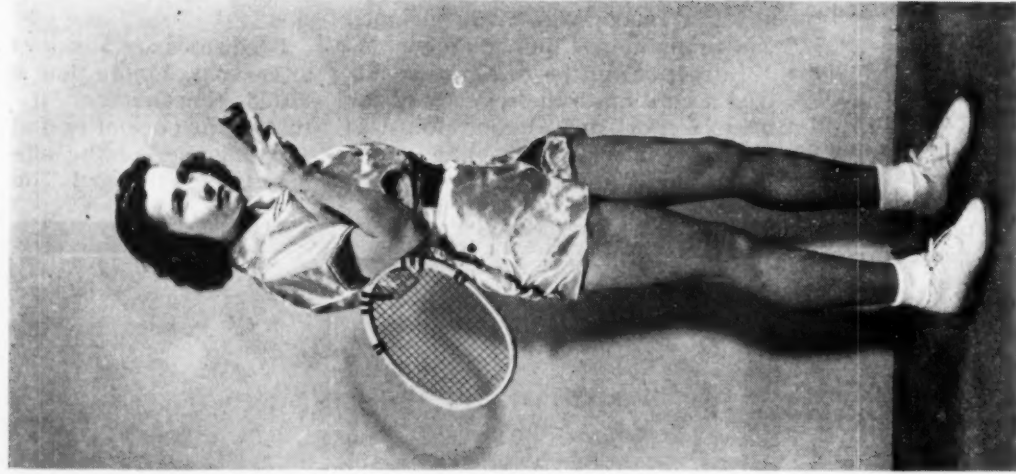
National Sports Equip. Co.

A low priced, two piece gym suit. Blouse has 4-button opening and cap sleeves. Pleated shorts with side opening and belt. Tire-cord duck shoes with crepe sole.



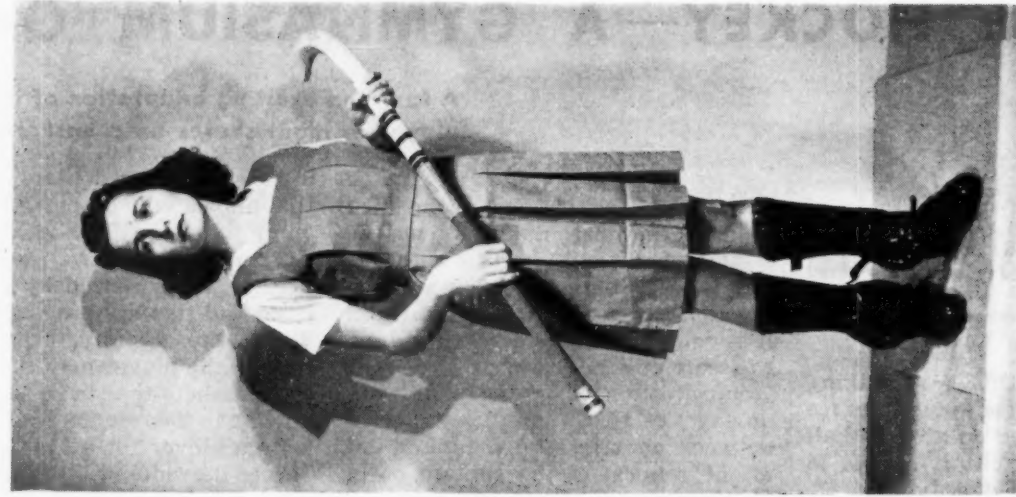
Aldrich and Aldrich

A well-tailored one piece gym suit with a pleated front, cut in shorts' style. The outfit has a separate belt, a yoke back and a "U" neck with a turn-back collar.



Harmol Mfg. Co.

Canary yellow basketball or softball suit of Kahmfast satin. Open front mid-length tunic with red buttons and soutache piping. Drop front belted shorts with elastic bottoms.

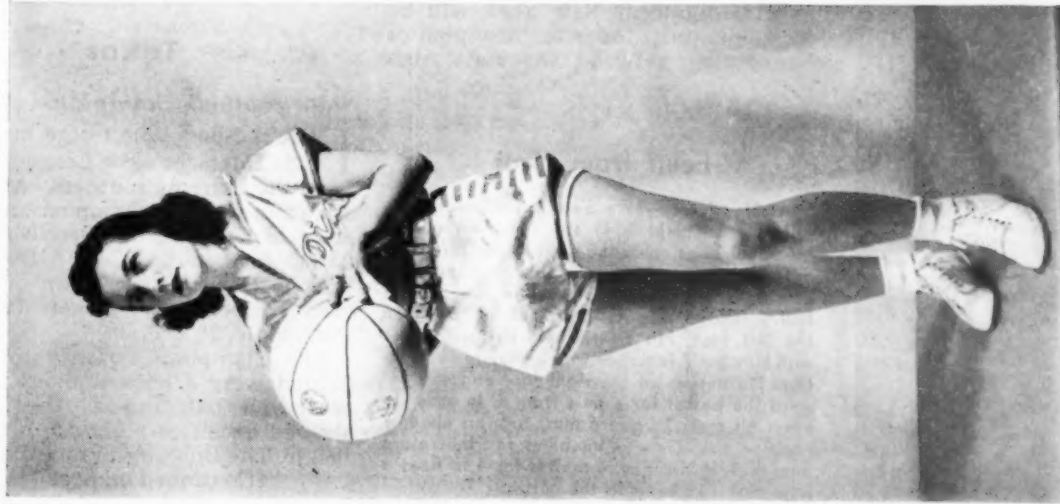


Helen Stone

Lightweight field hockey outfit. Linen weave cotton tunic, English cut. Broadcloth blouse with square neck. Canadian hockey shoes with rubber cleats on sole.

All shoes, with exception of field hockey shoes, courtesy of U. S. Rubber Co.

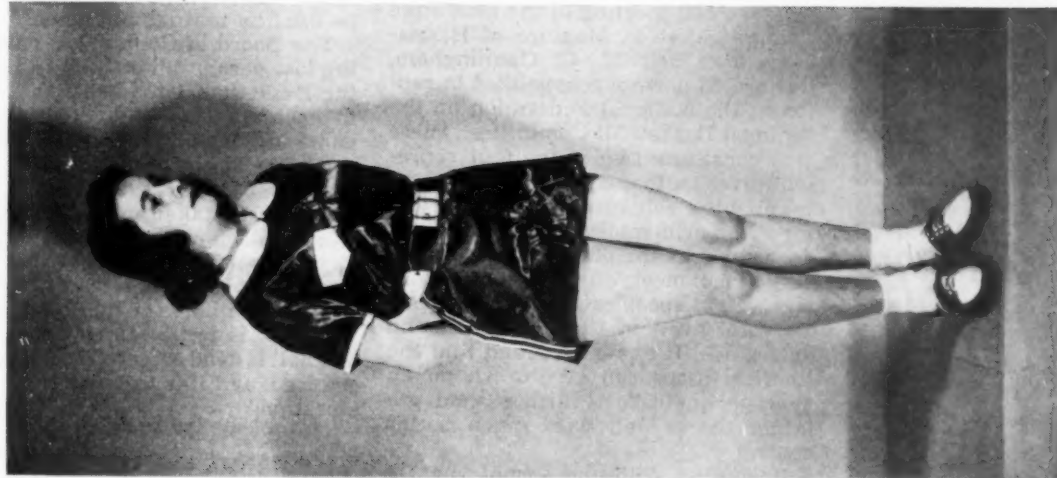
Basketball



Callum and Boren

A stunning satin ensemble with an orange and white body insert along the sides of both the middie and shorts. Full-cut middie and close-fitting shorts. Regular basketball shoes with gum sole. Expensive suit.

All Sports



Oliver Bros.

A smart looking, two piece blue satin uniform. Drop front shorts with elastic bottoms. Middie has Peter Pan collar and a teddy bottom. Oxford whipcord and twill sport moccasins with a medium heel.

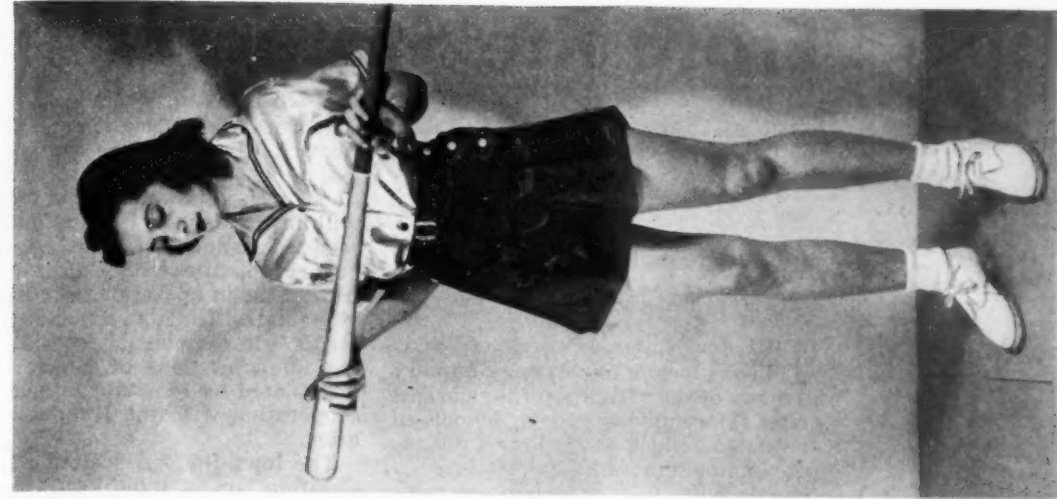
General Wear



Champion Knitwear, National Sports Equip. Co.

A comfortable combination for camp or beach wear. The lettering and insignia on the white cotton sweatshirt are applied, not sewn on. Shoes and shorts are same as in first gym suit on facing page.

Softball



Felco

This attractive outfit consists of a white middie of Skinner's rayon satin with cotton backing and blue Kahnfast satin shorts. Buttons and soutache piping on middie both blue. Medium priced outfit.

For further information and prices about the outfits on these pages, direct all inquiries to New Equipment Department, Scholastic Coach, 250 East 43 Street, New York, N. Y.

From the States

This department includes correspondence from state high school coaches' associations and state high school athletic associations. All associations are invited to participate.

National Federation Notes

THE new National Federation handbook gives an interesting summary of many of the activities of the various states. The number of high schools in the states is given as 22,114 and the approximate number of pupils in high schools which are members of their various state associations is 3,130,000. 16 states have full-time paid executive officers. 18 states require registered officials for any high school contest. 13 states sponsor some type of athletic accident insurance. 12 states attempt to determine a state championship in football and 43 determine a state championship in basketball. 35 of the state high school athletic associations are members of the National Federation.

Reports from the various states indicate that in every case which has been reported, the molded type basketball has been adopted for all state-sponsored tournaments. These balls have been universally popular during the season because of their durability, perfect shape and accurate bouncing reaction.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee, F. P. Maguire of Harrisburg, Pa., and M. C. Cunningham, Desloge, Mo., were reappointed to represent the National Federation on the National Basketball Committee. These men constitute two of the four representatives on that committee.

The high school discus which was used experimentally last season is designated as the official discus for all high school meets during 1939. The size and weight specifications are the same as were given in the 1938 track and field guide. It has been found that the smaller discus can be thrown on an average of 10 feet farther than the larger discus and with much better control.

Beginning with the school year of 1939, the state of New York will be fully operating under the new plan of cooperation between the state high

school athletic association and the state Board of Regents. The various rules and policies will be definitely enforced since the athletic activities of the school will have a definite bearing on the accredited standing of each high school. Some of the rules will be quite different from those in operation in most of the other states. The high schools will play under interscholastic football rules, the interpretations of which will be formulated by the state association in cooperation with the National Federation.

The Iowa State Association is inaugurating an athletic insurance plan through a regular insurance company which is being organized by the state association. The company will seek a charter from the state insurance department. The coverage and rates will be quite similar to those which have been in use in Wisconsin during the past several years.

Idaho

Basketball notes

ACCORDING to Art. 7, Sec. 5 of the state's athletic association's constitution, girls' basketball must be played under girls' rules. The 1938-39 basketball guide for women makes the two-court game the official game. However, the three-court game may be used by mutual agreement.

The Board of Control has ruled that the last paragraph of Rule 8, Sec. 1, of the Basketball Guide shall be applied to each quarter of every basketball game in which Idaho high school boys compete. The rule modification would read as follows: "An official's time-out shall be taken in the first, second, third and fourth quarters, provided there has not been a charged time-out for injury for either team during the first four minutes of that quarter. This time-out is to be taken the first time the ball is dead after four minutes have expired, and it is to be of two minutes duration."

E. F. GRIDER,
Idaho H. S. Athletic Assn.,
Boise, Ida.

Texas

State football champions

FOR the first time in the history of the Interscholastic League, a team from the extreme southern end of the state annexed the championship of the state in football. On Dec. 26, before 25,000 fans in the Cotton Bowl, the Corpus Christi Buccaneers overpowered Lubbock's Westerners from the Panhandle, 20 to 6.

The champions, coached by Harry Stitler, were a team without stars. It was well balanced as to size and showed excellent ability to block and tackle. The Buccaneers ran from a bal-

(Continued on page 18)

Feint from Pivot

As No. 7 receives a pass in the pivot position, his teammate (4) starts coming out of the corner. 7 feints to the right to pull his guard over and then whips a smart two-handed side-arm bounce pass to 4 moving in towards the ball. 7 follows his pass with a full half-pivot on the left foot. His guard naturally pulls over with him, but 7 fools him with a change of direction. He pushes off the right foot and cuts toward the basket for a pass from 4. In order to cover his man, 7's guard must turn his head, a position that leaves him blind for the return pass to 7. It is a simple matter for 4 to float a pass over 10's head to the cutter.



The Team



The Coach



The Crowd



The Janitor



SEAL-O-SAN SERVES THEM ALL

WHEN you apply a Seal-O-San finish, you share its benefits with every one who enters your gym. Team, coach, crowd, janitor—Seal-O-San serves them all.

You protect your team against pulled tendons, torn ligaments, or sprained ankles because the 100% non-slippery Seal-O-San finish permits quick starts and stops without skid or fall.

And because you coach an injury-free squad, you boost yourself along to a successful season. Teamwork improves... plays "click" to ring up the points for victory... You help your janitor cut maintenance costs because the Seal-O-San finish keeps dirt and rubber burns on top of the floor... easily removed by a dustless mop—without costly scrubbing.

You win the support of spectators because, on the beautiful, speedy Seal-O-San floor, you give them their money's worth by displaying the brand of basketball everybody enjoys.

Today, more than 5000 coaches enjoy the advantages offered by Seal-O-San. Why not apply it on your gym floor—now?

The HUNTINGTON LABORATORIES Inc.

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SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK

This Seal-O-San Coaches Basketball Digest will be treasured by every coach in the country. It contains articles, diagrams, photos, and suggestions on offense, defense, fundamentals, and tournament play—written by America's leading coaches. Its contents are of value to university coach and high school coach.

SEAL-O-SAN

From the States

(Continued from page 16)



Flexibility

One never finds unsightly, dust-catching cracks in PYRA-SEAL treated floors. That's because PYRA-SEAL is so flexible...bending with every movement of the floor. Gives an unbroken, yet slip-proof finish that defies age and wear. Athletic boards are enthusiastic about PYRA-SEAL'S smart appearance and the way it makes fast play Safe... School boards praise its long, economical wear. The most practical floor finish for any school or gymnasium floor.

Only PYRA-SEAL Treatment

Can Give You PYRA-SEAL Results

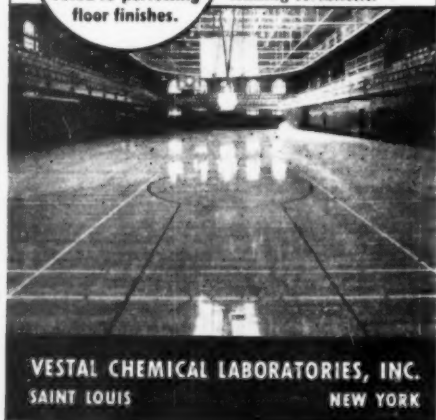
It isn't by accident that PYRA-SEAL treated floors look so beautiful—so long. PYRA-SEAL is made to do that. It is impervious to hot or cold water, acids, alkalis, alcohol, and ink. Gives a rich appearance with slip-proof safety. The most practical seal for gymnasium floors. Accept no substitute.

Learn how PYRA-SEAL can solve your floor maintenance problems.

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A quarter-century devoted to perfecting floor finishes.

Approved
and recommended by
the Maple Flooring
Mfrs. Assn., National
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leading Architects.



VESTAL CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, INC.
SAINT LOUIS NEW YORK

anced line with a double wingback and scored two of their three touchdowns on well planned and executed aeriels. Their third tally was scored from a double spinner split-buck with the left half driving off the right tackle and racing 30 yards to the goal line. They used a six man line on defense with the two backers-up rather wide to stop Lubbock's off tackle and end runs. Occasionally they would drop into a 5-3-2-1 or a 6-3-2.

Lubbock was sparked by a great tailback who was mainly responsible for the Westerners' appearance in the Cotton Bowl. The losers operated from an unbalanced double wing. Most of their plays were double spinners with clever ball-handling adding to the deception. They scored after a 70-yard march overland. The passing attack that had helped vitally in carrying them to the finals was stopped cold by Corpus Christi.

On defense, Lubbock kept shifting from a 6-2-2-1 to a 7-1-2-1 and a 5-3-2-1. However, during the season, Coach W. B. Chapman's team used the 6-2-2-1 most frequently.

The most remarkable team of the 1938 season was the Masonic Home eleven, which lost to Lubbock in the semi-finals. Coach Russell's club averaged about 145 pounds, and yet had no difficulty stopping opponents that outweighed them 25 pounds to a man. They threw passes from any point of the field. Against Highland Park they completed 23 out of 40 and against Lubbock 18 of 43. What makes their achievements more remarkable is the fact that Masonic Home has an enrollment of only 125 students, including girls.

The League has recently adopted the three-division plan under which schools of 500 or more will play in Class AA. This will prevent schools like Masonic Home from competing for the state championship in the future. This plan was so poorly received by the schools and football fans in the state that the member schools are now being asked to vote on an amendment which will allow schools in the lower divisions to compete against schools with larger enrollments.

8-semester rule abandoned

In 1940 the present 8-semester rule will be abandoned in favor of a no semester and 18-year-old rule. The schools are now voting on the following propositions: (1) to limit spring work to 30 calendar days, (2) that no games other than the ones sponsored by the League be played after Dec. 1, and (3) that no school be permitted to start fall training before Sept. 1.

These amendments will permit the schools to devote more time to track and baseball, which have suffered in the past in schools that demand winning football. The amendments will

also discourage intersectional games with teams outside the state.

GOOBER KEYES,
Texas H. S. Football Coaches Assn.,
Lubbock, Tex.

Illinois

Individual defense popular

DURING early season basketball games the most popular style of defense appeared to be the individual man-to-man with the team falling back to the defensive area only when the opponents crossed the division line. As far as offense is concerned, the liberalizing of action in the outer half of the free-throw circle did not seem to have caused any great change. Few teams have been centering their entire offense around the pivot post man in the vicinity of the free-throw line.

The popularity of the four-foot space behind the backboard continues to grow among those schools that have provided for this extra space. The state finals will be played on a floor having the four-foot space and nearly all of the sectional tournaments will also provide for it.

The two types of National Federation approved molded balls are being used interchangeably by many schools. Players do not seem to have any difficulty in adjusting themselves to the change and in many cases the balls have been used in alternate quarters of a game. Unless the contestants are told about it, they seldom know the difference and immediately adjust themselves to any slight variation in bounce between the two balls.

Interest and attendance at basketball contests this season is on a par with that of the past several seasons. Many teams have already participated in one or more invitational tournaments. These tournaments have enabled the various sports writers to predict some of the strong contenders. Among the larger tournaments which have been held recently are the following: Mt. Vernon, won by Wood River; Pontiac, won by Dwight; Kankakee, won by Bradley; Chicago, won by Crane; DeKalb, won by Glenbard; Pana, won by Witt; and Paxton, won by Paxton.

The 1939 state swimming championship will be determined at New Trier Township High School, Winnetka, on Feb. 24 and 25. The New Trier pool is one of the finest in the country and is large enough to accommodate eight lanes. The present holder of the state championship is Lane Technical High School of Chicago. The school has another strong team and will be one of the leading contenders along with New Trier, Oak Park and Rockford.

H. V. PORTER,
Illinois H. S. Athletic Assn.,
Chicago, Ill.

(Continued on page 23)

What's the secret of a PERFECT PERFORMANCE *in athletics?*

**RICHARD
VAUGHAN**
*gives the
answer
in another
poster on*
**RULE NO. 1
FOR ATHLETES**

● Every athlete — in every sport — strives for a PERFECT PERFORMANCE. Those who attain it have marked skill. But they have more—and need more—than skill. A PERFECT PERFORMANCE is the reward of those—and those only—who have PERFECT CONDITION.

We know that you want to impress this fact on YOUR STUDENTS. We believe that this new poster—printed on the next two pages—will help you do it. It contains an important and inspiring message from Richard F. Vaughan, Princeton's fine hockey coach, on how to attain the PERFECT CONDITION that is back of every PERFECT PERFORMANCE.

How To Use This Poster

This poster, strikingly printed in two colors, appears on the next two pages. We have placed it here so that you can be certain to have a copy. Remember, as an athletic director and coach, you have a greater opportunity to influence the development of the students in your school than most other members of the faculty. This poster offers you a chance to make that influence more effective than ever before.

The poster can be easily removed without in any way damaging your copy of Scholastic Coach. With a knife, or letter opener, just fold back the two staples in the center spread and lift out the poster. Then mount it on your bulletin board where its message can be read not only by the members of athletic squads, but also by all other students in your school.

If you wish additional posters, we will gladly send you any number up to five from the limited supply we now have. If for some special reason you desire a larger quantity we will endeavor to fill your order. Write direct to this office or use the Master coupon on the last page of this magazine.

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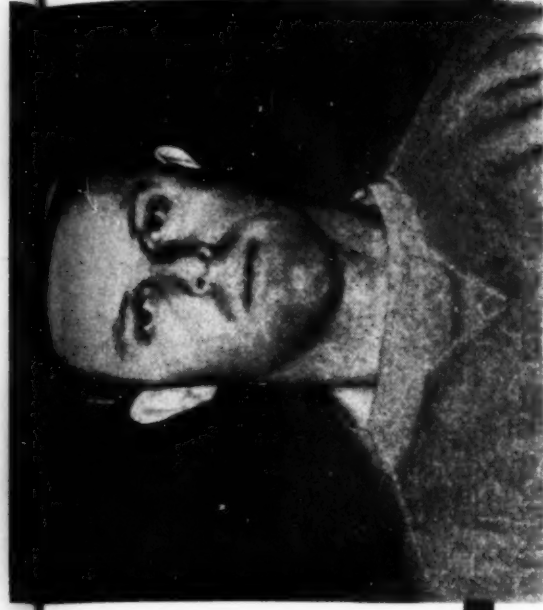
Back of every
perfect performance
is



PERFECT
CONDITION

Says

RICHARD F. VAUGHAN
Princeton Hockey Coach



"The aim of every athlete is to give a perfect performance when his opportunity arrives. In the training necessary for the attainment of this goal it is known that alcohol will reduce physical and mental efficiency, hence there is no place for its use in any training program. It just simply does not make any contribution; in fact, it is a definite hindrance."

Richard F. Vaughan

ALCOHOL EDUCATION, 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE . . . EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

ALCOHOL *and* FATIGUE

Facts in Alcohol Education for Coaches and Physical Education Directors

SPEED, timing, alertness, skill—all are affected by fatigue. A speedy athlete becomes slow and awkward, an alert player becomes dull and sluggish, when fatigue sets in. That is why any coach would rather have a fresh second-stringer on the field than a tired, listless first-team player.

No athlete is immune from fatigue. Every player tires toward the end of a hard, fast game. Yet why is it that some athletes can "take it" for incredibly long periods of play, while others start losing their speed, skill and timing all too quickly?

There are many causes of fatigue—loss of sleep, improper diet, staleness, etc. Yet there is one thing that is sure to cause it—one thing that is certain to sap any athlete's energy and endurance—and that is alcohol.

Many people think of alcohol as a stimulant, but this is incorrect. The first depressing effect noticeable is a release from restraint which gives the drinker a feeling of well-being and makes him less keenly aware of his environment. Over a long period of time the effect of alcohol is exactly the

opposite of stimulating. The principal reason for this is the effect of alcohol on lactic acid—the acid in our muscles that governs endurance.

Every time we move, we use up some of the sugar that is stored in the body for energy. When muscles contract, some sugar is changed into lactic acid. But it is important that this lactic acid be removed from the muscles after it is formed, otherwise it tires the muscles and interferes with their normal functioning. When alcohol is present, the lactic acid is not removed from the muscle as quickly and the normal endurance of a player is greatly lessened.

Both alcoholic intoxication and fatigue produce temporary impairment of athletic or any other type of skill. Intoxication, however, affects a person's judgment as well as his physical condition. While the fatigued athlete is generally aware of his decreased efficiency, an individual under the influence of alcohol is generally unaware of inferior performance.

From the States

(Continued from page 18)

Kentucky

"A" rank at Oxford

EACH year, Kentucky produces a colorful and outstanding basketball team from some small high school, and this year is no exception. As we go to press, little Oxford High School has compiled a record of 13 consecutive games without a defeat. Last year, the school won all of its regular season games and lost, in a big upset, to Georgetown in the district tournament. This year, with a veteran club, Coach Jones' team seems to be heading for high honors. Duncan at center, is one of the high scoring players in the state. Wright, at forward, is also an outstanding offensive player.

Coach Pat Payne's Hazard Bulldogs are also riding the crest of a 12-game winning streak in which all of their victories, with the exception of one, have been very one-sided. The loss of two regulars at mid-term may weaken his team to some extent from now on. However, the quintet still ranks as a powerhouse club and is sure to be back in Lexington for the state tournament.

Basketball this year is quite different from that of a few years ago. The teams are playing an aggressive, fast-breaking, all floor, man-to-man defense in many sections, while in other sections many of the teams are using a zone defense. The scores are running higher than they have at any time in the past decade.

Coaches and high school officials are praising the work of Coach Baer of Manuel and his great football team, which won the mythical national scholastic championship at Baton Rouge, La., on Dec. 31. The team defeated New Britain, Conn., 28 to 20 in a game played in connection with the sports program of the governor of the state.

The state's high school officials association, which was started by the Athletic Association, is functioning smoothly this year. Kentucky uses only resident officials in its state tournament finals. This alone has done much towards elevating the quality of officiating in this state.

Ohio, our neighboring state, is seriously considering adopting the 19-year age limit in sports. If this move is taken it is sure to affect the scholastic relationship between schools in the two states. At the present time, our eligibility rules are practically the same as Ohio's, which facilitates interstate scheduling. At present, New York and Texas are the only states operating under the 19-year age limit, but it seems safe to predict that some of the other states in this area will soon follow suit. (Texas will abandon the 19-year age limit in 1940. See notes under "Texas" on page 18.)

W. J. "BLUE" FOSTER,
Kentucky H. S. Coaches Assn.,
Newport, Ky.

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BASEBALL SHOE STYLE NB

STYLE NB—A very fine Goodyear welt construction baseball shoe with split shank sole. Made of Ath-Tan Kangaroo. Used by many professionals.

SCHOOL PRICE \$5.00

STYLE KB—Goodyear welt construction with straight sole. An extremely strong shoe. Upper made of the finest Athletic Tan leather. Used by quite a few Big League catchers and pitchers. Best shoe in our line for this purpose.

SCHOOL PRICE \$3.75

STYLE 41—The finest value in a baseball shoe. Made of a tough grade of Athletic Tan leather. Split shank sole.

SCHOOL PRICE \$3.50

STYLE 39—A very good shoe for the money. Upper made of a tough grade of Athletic Tan leather. Counter and insole made of best shoe fiber. Outsole of good Oak leather. A value hard to beat.

SCHOOL PRICE \$2.75

TRACK SHOES

STYLE S—Our finest model University shoe. A light, but very durable glove-fitting yellowback Kangaroo sprint shoe. Hand-turned construction.

SCHOOL PRICE \$6.00

STYLE N—A hand turned shoe made of very fine grade of Athletic Tan leather. Fits like a glove.

SCHOOL PRICE \$4.75

STYLE T—A good durable track shoe. Upper made of tough Athletic Tan leather that insures fit, comfort and resists perspiration.

SCHOOL PRICE \$3.50

STYLE J—Field or jumping shoe of a grade corresponding to Style S. Has counter and two spikes in heel. Our very best yellowback field shoe.

SCHOOL PRICE \$6.50

STYLE 75—A very strong shoe of welt construction. Highest grade oak soles. Made of Athletic Tan leather. Two spikes in heel.

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High School Rules Changes

(Continued from page 10)

juries occurred most frequently were: off tackle, 148 plays resulting in some form of injury; end run, 116; and inside tackle, 55. Tackling proved to be the most dangerous type of activity, 192 cases being reported in which injury resulted. Blocking was next with 90 and being tackled was third with 71.

A summation of all injuries follow: total 11-man injuries, 604 (41.5 per 1,000); total 11-man coverage, 14,568; total six-man injuries, 34 (18 per 1,000); total six-man coverage, 1,878; total eight-man injuries, 16 (28 per 1,000); total six-man coverage, 1,878. It is very obvious that the fewer men used the less chance there is of injury. In the 11-man game the greatest number of injuries occurred outside the 20-yard lines (254). 134 injuries occurred between the 20-yard line and the goal line, and 29 injuries were recorded in the end zone. Injury incidence was greatest in the third quarter, the next highest number being recorded in the second period.

The Committee on Sportsmanship's report was submitted by H. R. Dieterich, LaMar Sarra and W. L. Shupp. "The coach has a direct responsibility in the matter of sportsmanship training, not only to his players but to the spectators as well. Coaches who take unfair advantage of opponents, who teach players to disregard the spirit of the code even though they may be within the letter of the rules, or who allow players, spectators or supporters to heckle opposing teams or officials, have no place in a game which should have as one of its major purposes, the inculcation of sportsmanship."

A proposed blank for collecting statistics through the 1939 season was brought to the attention of the members by F. P. Maguire of the Research Committee. A copy of this blank is being supplied to each member with the request that suggestions be sent to the secretary so that the final sheet can be made up in time for the 1939 season. Each member was urged to organize his state in such a way that accurate statistics may be gathered on these blanks next year.

H. L. Ray gave a comprehensive report on progress which has been made by the interscholastic rules committee during the past seven years. He outlined the several dozen provisions which were originated by the interscholastic committee and which have since been universally adopted in the various codes. He also outlined some of the relationships between the traditional football game and Canadian rugby. In some cases the Canadian rules have provisions which might well be considered for future action by the committee. He closed his report by recommending that the committee continue its efforts to make a safer game, to simplify the code and to continue adapting the game to scholastic needs.

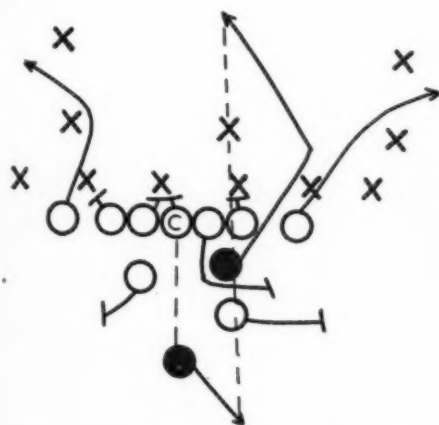
High School Game in Florida

By Frank Leahy

It was a happy coincidence for Scholastic Coach that Frank Leahy, Boston College's new head football coach, was relaxing on the beach at Jacksonville, Fla., while the Norwalk, Conn., High School eleven and an all-star team of local players were preparing for their post-season game on Jan. 2. Mr. Leahy, who contributed "Center Play" in the September 1938 Scholastic Coach while he was line coach at Fordham University attended the game and thoughtfully sent along this technical report.

AFTER hurdling every opponent on its 1938 schedule, the Norwalk, Conn., High School eleven went on to establish its claim to grid greatness by defeating two powerhouse teams in post-season meetings. In the first of these extra-curricular contests on Dec. 3, Norwalk defeated Stamford, one of the strongest high school teams in the East, 20 to 14 in what was probably the most exciting game ever staged in the Nutmeg state.

As a reward for their fine performance, the Norwalks were given a shot at an all-star team of the best senior players in Jacksonville, Fla. And what a team the all-stars had! The Southerners fielded six members of the Lee High School state champions and other outstanding players from the city schools. The squad was handled by coaches Trodgen, Hauser and Kirkman.

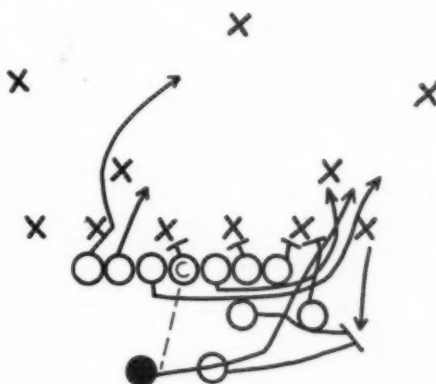


DIAG. 1: This cleverly conceived pass play worked perfectly against the Yankees' 6-3-2.

When the two teams squared off on Jan. 2 under a hot Florida sun, it wasn't surprising to find Ike Kern's Norwalk team on the short end of the betting odds. Since the winters in Connecticut are not very conducive to football drills, the Norwalk team hadn't practiced out of doors since its victory over Stamford a month before. Then, too, the all-star team was studded with fine players who had size and were acclimated to the hot weather. With all these factors

against them, the Northern boys were not given much of a chance to win. But again Norwalk upset the dope bucket. In a brilliantly played and hard fought game, the Connecticut team upset the home forces 14 to 7.

It took only a few minutes for the large crowd to realize that Norwalk hadn't traveled 1,000 miles just for the train ride. Kern's team held its hard-driving opponents to only one first down in the opening quarter. As the half progressed the visitors weakened perceptibly. They were being hit harder, perhaps, than ever before and the heat was sapping their strength. Shortly before the half ended Jacksonville scored on the pass play outlined in **Diag. 1**.



DIAG. 2: Norwalk scored on this play after double teaming both the tackle and the end.

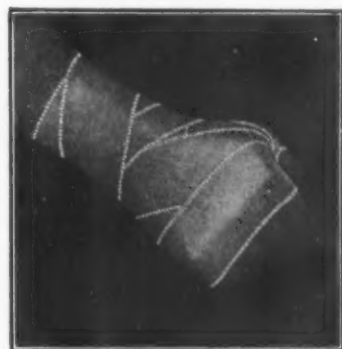
Norwalk came out for the second half a different team. Instead of absorbing the heat, it now turned it on. The Yankees scored two touchdowns on two long marches of 75 and 65 yards. They scored first on the play shown in **Diag. 2**. Mickey Connolly, aided by some fine blocking in front of him, dove over the goal line after driving three yards outside his right end. He then kicked the extra point.

The second touchdown was scored on a beautifully executed forward pass play (**Diag. 3**). On this play, D'Amato, Norwalk's hard-hitting fullback, received the ball from center spun and handed it to Connolly. Connolly then faded back quite deep and threw a perfect strike to Bill Connery, the brilliant little right halfback. The receiver sped 30 yards without being touched.

Late in the last quarter Jacksonville threatened to even the score. The Rebels from the Orange country drove from midfield all the way down to the three-yard line. With first down coming up, goal to go and less

(Concluded on page 38)

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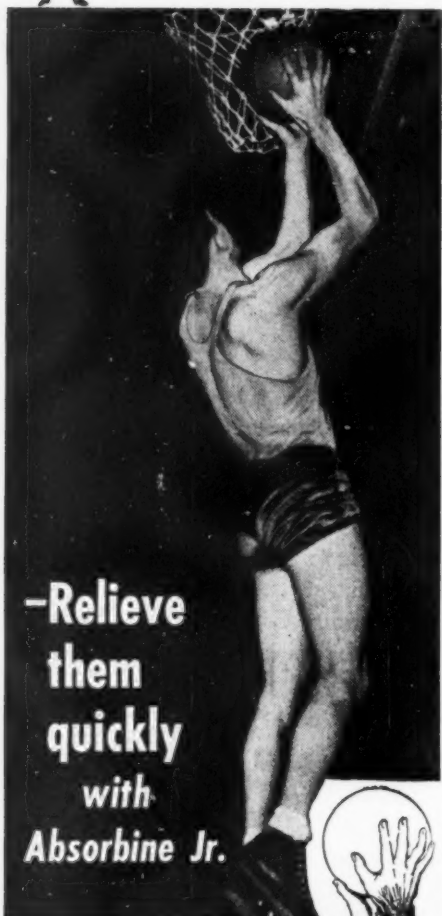
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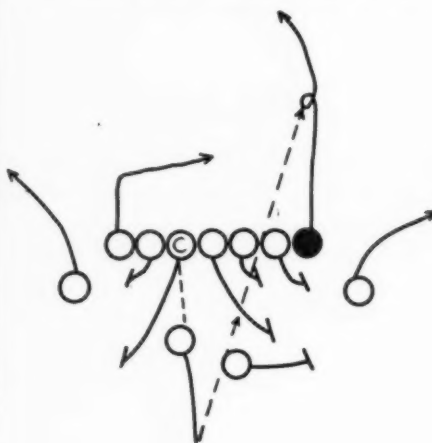
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Sugar Bowl Game Report

(Continued from page 7)

Then, after a shovel pass was dropped by Clark and Sparks on a spinner into the line gained only a half yard, O'Brien hit pay dirt again. With third down coming up and nine and a half yards to go for a first down, and with everyone in the Stadium sensing a forward pass, O'Brien passed to Horner who made a brilliant catch on the Skibos' 31. When Condit, Tech safety man, in an attempt to intercept the pass overran the receiver, Horner wheeled around and scampered thirty-one yards for the winning touchdown (Diag. 6).



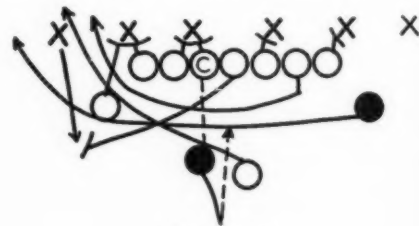
Diag. 6

Horner went straight downfield at half speed, turned and pulled in a bullet pass and then wheeled around and ran for a score. The T.C.U. halfbacks shot out to the flats and Looney, left end, cut over the middle. Aldrich this time took the weak-side end and Taylor (right guard) worked on the strong-side end.

O'Brien again missed the point and the score stood 12 to 7. The outcome of the game at this point was far from being settled, for the aroused Skibos came back with a rush. Muha, Condit and Laposki slashed and sliced their way overland to the Frogs' 27-yard line where the attack bogged down as three forward passes failed. Some readers may second-guess Moersch's judgment at this point but the reasoning behind his selections was logical. With first down and 10 to go on the 27, he tried Muha on an end run. The play gained only a yard because the Texan defense had become tighter and the secondary had crept up closer. With second and nine he tried a pass which looked enough like a running play for an instant to enable Betz to get behind the defensive halfback, Hall. However, Carnegie had no O'Brien to throw the ball. The pass was clear out of the end zone, incomplete. Now with third

and nine coming up, there was no choice but to pass. T.C.U. was waiting for it and so another forward became incomplete. With fourth and nine Moersch went into punt formation and attempted another pass, but Aldrich intercepted and ran back to the Frogs' 21, just about ending Carnegie's hopes for a victory.

The Skibos appeared worn at the point and when T.C.U. passed and ran the ball to midfield, Carnegie's second team entered the game. A beautiful pass, O'Brien to Hall, brought the Texans into scoring territory on the Skibos' 16-yard line but here Tech's second team held and took the ball on downs on their own eight-yard line. Tech punted out safely but in a twinkling of an eyelash the Texans were back on the Skibos' six-yard line as a result of some fine bucking by Wilkinson and some nice running by Hall and Clark after receiving either shovel or forward passes. However, the Tech team stalled the Texans again with its seven diamond defense in which Guffrey, second-string center, particularly stood out. So on fourth down with goal to go, and realizing that a field goal would necessitate Tech's scoring two touchdowns or a touchdown and a field goal to win, O'Brien place-kicked a field goal, making the score 15 to 7.



Diag. 7

O'Brien dropped back as he did on all his passes and threw a shovel pass overhand to Hall behind the line of scrimmage. Taylor took the defensive right end while Sparks and White led the interference outside the defensive tackle, who was double teamed by Clark and Looney. Next to O'Brien's super passing, the shovel pass was T.C.U.'s most potent weapon.

About six minutes of time remained and the Tech regulars reentered the game for a last desperate offensive. It almost clicked on the kick-off. Muha, the outstanding Skibo offensive man, took Horner's kick on the Tech four-yard line and behind some fine blocking returned 57 yards where he was brought down from the side by Aldrich. The Skibos' attack sputtered as Sherrod, substitute guard, broke through and first tossed Betz for a five-yard loss on an

attempted end around and then harassed Jordano on a forward pass. The pass was short and intercepted by O'Brien. That ended the excitement.

In summing up the technical reasons for Texas Christian's conclusive victory, the following points are quite clear:

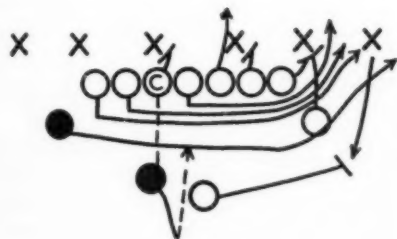
1. It has a big tough team, physically the equal of any team that played football last season.

2. It has in Davey O'Brien a short passer of uncanny accuracy and poise. He led every receiver. Never once did an end or wingback have to slow up or come back for the ball.

3. It gives its passer the best protection ever seen.

4. It has a cleverly planned pass attack and receivers who are thoroughly trained in the art of right-angle cutting.

In view of the fact that the blocking, running and tackling was of such a vicious and savage nature, it was remarkable to note that no penalties for roughness or foul play were inflicted. A few offsides, a delay of game, and excessive time out were the only penalties called by the officials who were both highly efficient and complete masters of the game. The sportsmanship and respect the players had for each other impressed everyone. On the second touchdown pass to Horner, the Carnegie right end rushed hard and as the pass left O'Brien's hand drove into the little giant, knocking him down. However, upon seeing Horner score, the Tartan extended a hand and congratulated Davey upon the fine heave. On another occasion as Carnegie was in the midst of hammering the ball down field, a Frog lineman was heard to cry out, "C'mon, let's get the ball and go on the offense ourselves. These guys are tough!" All the Carnegie boys readily admitted O'Brien was too much for them, and that the shovel passes to Hall and Clark were the plays that caused them the most trouble (Diags. 7 and 8).



Diag. 8

The same type of shovel pass outlined in Diag. 7 but this time run to the strong side. Sparks blocked out the defensive left end, Hall and Horner double teamed the tackle in, and Taylor, Kline and Looney led Clark inside the Carnegie end. The ball-carrier had to beat the defensive weak-side linemen to the hole.



O'Shea

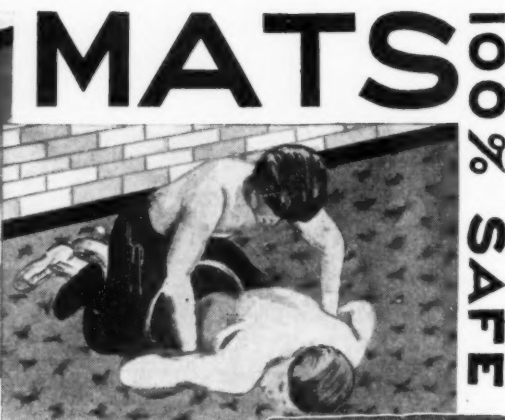
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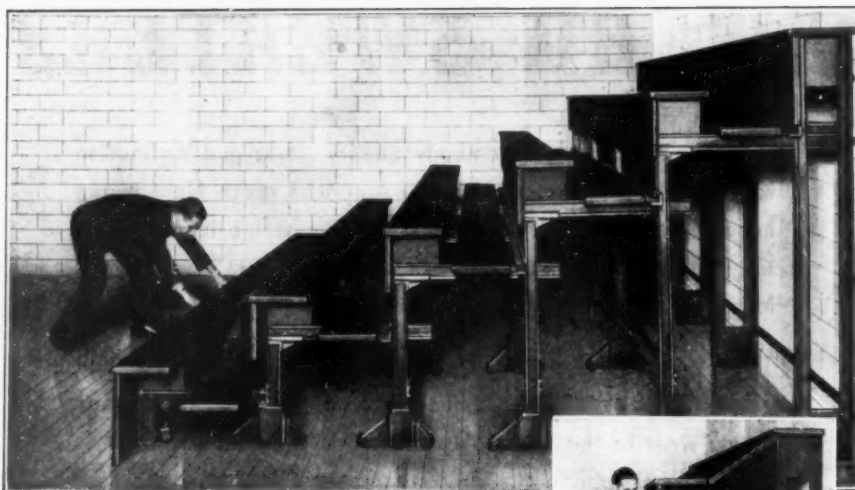
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Rose Bowl Game

(Continued from page 9)

back and place kicked a perfect field goal to give Duke a 3 to 0 lead.

Hardly had the spectators settled back in their seats, when U.S.C. came back with a vengeance. A few minutes after Ruffa's goal, Day of U.S.C. loosed a beautiful punt which bounded to Duke's eight-yard line. Spangler fumbled when he attempted to pick up the ball and it was recovered by Gaspar, the California tackle. It was now U.S.C.'s turn to crowd.

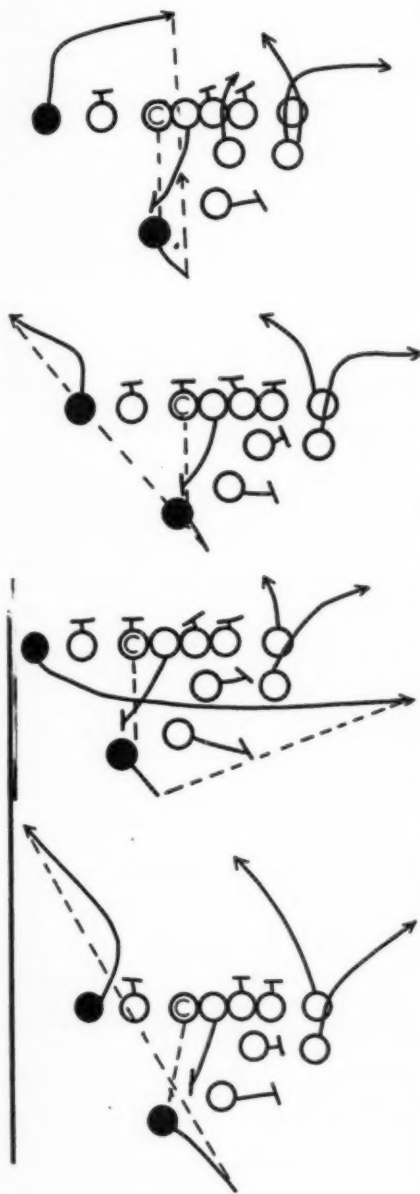
Duke took time out at this point. The players showed wonderful spirit by patting Spangler on the back and assuring him that they would hold. When play was resumed, U.S.C. shifted five men to the right of center and attempted to run to the short side of the field. The ball-carrier was spilled for a four-yard loss. The next play was a pass that fell incomplete over the goal line. Lansdell then ran over tackle from a single wing to the left (long side of field), and picked up four yards. On the fourth down the Californians were penalized five yards for taking too much time in calling signals. Gaspar was called back from his tackle position to try for the field goal that would tie the score. His attempt was wide.

Duke put the ball in play on its 20-yard line, O'Mara hitting right guard for two yards. Tipton then punted and Lansdell made a fair catch on his own 39. The Trojan rooters settled back wearily to watch what appeared to be sure defeat for the home team.

Howard Jones' team picked this point to put on the only sustained drive of the game. The first five plays they attempted were running plays (off tackle, five yards; off tackle, one yard; end run, seven yards; off tackle, five yards; end around, three yards). Lansdell then threw a pass to fullback Peoples for a gain of six yards. U.S.C. took time out while Doyle Nave replaced Lansdell at quarter. This breathing spell cost the Californians five yards for they had already consumed their full quota of time outs.

The ball was now on Duke's 39-yard line. There was little more than a minute to go and Duke still seemed safe. But Nave wrapped his hands around the ball and proceeded to pitch four perfect strikes to Kreuger (Diags. 11-14). The first strike was good for eight yards. On the next down he eluded the Dukes who rushed him and zipped one to Kreuger on the Southerners' 16-yard stripe. While the crowd went

stark mad, he completed another pass to his big end, but Kreuger was nailed as he caught it for a two-yard loss. On second down, Nave faded back to his own 40-yard line and waved at Kreuger to get into position. The end circled, raced into the end zone and pulled in the touchdown pass that won the game for Southern California.



Diags. 11-14

The forward pass touchdown sequence that won the game for the Trojans. First, Nave, in the tailback position, took the snap, faded back slightly and shot a 15-yard pass over center to Al Kreuger, left end. On the next play, Kreuger, instead of cutting in over the middle, swung outside and pulled in a pass that was good for 10 yards. For the third successful pass in a row, the Trojans' left end pulled out of the line and raced all the way over to the opposite flat. After catching the pass he was dropped in his tracks for a two-yard loss. The last diagram outlines the touchdown pass. From his position seven yards back of center, Nave took the snap, faded back about eight or nine yards and flung a pass over the goal line to his big end. On all these pass plays, note how the right end and wingback go out the same way each time.

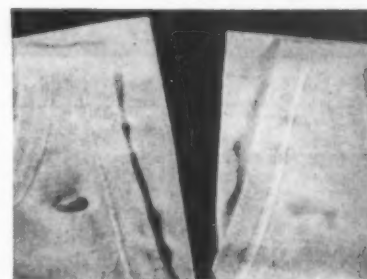


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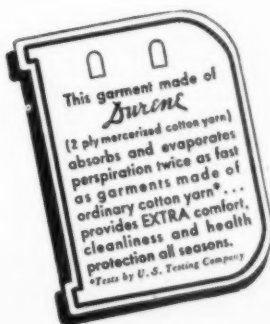
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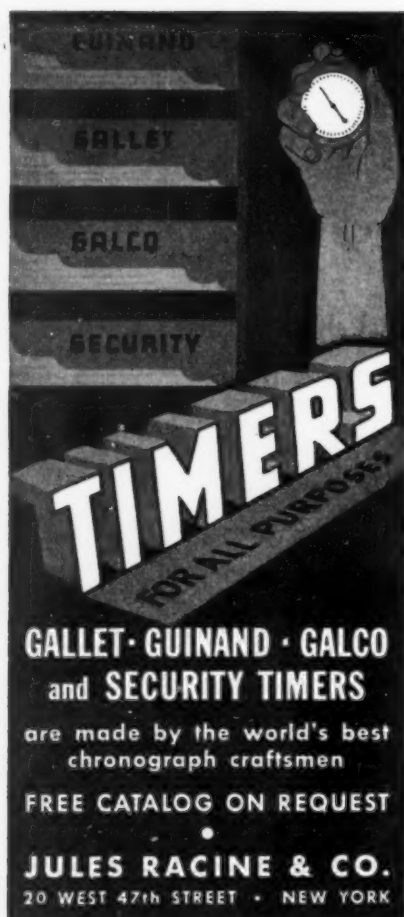


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New Books on the Sportshelf

BASEBALL (*Individual Play and Team Strategy*). By Jack Coombs. Pp. 278. Illustrated — photographs and drawings. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$2.75.

THE new year is only a month old and already the long famine on baseball literature has been broken with a vengeance. Following close on the heels of Ethan Allen's *Major League Baseball* comes *Baseball* by Jack Coombs. With the sport celebrating its centennial in 1939 and the book mart flourishing it looks like happy days are ahead for the baseball public.

Author Jack Coombs is no stranger in our midst. *Scholastic Coach* readers will remember him as the mastermind behind our annual spring baseball quiz. One of the greatest pitchers of his day (1906 - 1918, Philadelphia Athletics, Brooklyn, and Detroit) and now coach at Duke University, Coombs has all the necessary background for a professor of baseball. His years of experience in the big time and in coaching enables the Duke mentor not only to lay down sound playing principles but also to demonstrate the use of these principles in actual play.

Baseball is a clear, thorough and exhaustive textbook on how to play the game, and there isn't a player who wouldn't be the better for reading it. The author describes every possible detail of offensive and defensive play, breaking his text down according to individual positions. Approximately 100 illustrations, arranged in full-page plates, are used to illustrate the text. To make sure that the reader is absorbing the material as he goes along, Mr. Coombs checks up at the end of each chapter with a series of shrewdly worded questions. If you can answer these questions Mr. Coombs "permits" you to continue with the next chapter, satisfied that you have absorbed the quintessence of the text.

Part 3 of the book (the first two sections consisting of offense and defense) is one of the most ingenious, absorbing and practical devices for teaching inside baseball that has come along in a long time. The author organizes and plays in the book, a mythical nine-inning game. In each inning he purposely commits several strategical errors, poses a question for the reader and then analyzes the situation and gives the correct answer. And to help the reader better visualize the situation, Coombs drops in 18 clear-cut diagrams of typical game situations with the assignments of every player shown by arrows.

Let us play part of the first inning with Prof. Coombs: Visiting team at bat, White up. "Knowing that the first batter in an inning should invariably take at least one strike, White looked at the first pitch. The umpire called a ball. The second pitch was also a ball.

"Should the batsman hit when he is a lead-off man with two called balls? The only time a batsman should hit

with two balls and no strikes is when there is an opportunity for a hit-and-run play, when with two men out he tries for a long hit and to get into a scoring position, or when his teammates are in a scoring position.

"White took one called strike. The next pitch was a ball. Should White hit with three balls and one strike? Not as a lead-off man. . . ." The author goes through nine innings in the same manner. The game is intriguing and an education in itself. Section 4 is on practical problems of organization and management and the last part is on the treatment of minor injuries. Dr. A. R. Shands, Jr., associate professor of surgery in charge of orthopedics at the Duke University Hospital and Medical School, contributed this last chapter.

TENNIS (*Fundamentals and Timing*). By Ethel Sutton Bruce and Bert O. Bruce. Pp. 116. Illustrated—photographs and drawings. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$2.50.

IN TENNIS the Bruce family is "in the groove." To develop the sense of timing so essential in the production of strokes, the authors have worked out a simple rhythmic scheme of teaching which they call the "counting" system.

Since only two movements of the arm and racket are necessary in stroking—the back and forward swings—these are numbered "one" and "two" and the movement regulating the change of direction and the level of the forward swing occurs on the word "and." The authors analyze all the basic strokes in simple but complete terms and coordinate the movements for beginners with the counting system.

The book is copiously illustrated with many free-line drawings and 86 action photographs of May Doeg and Jack Tidball. Tidball is the young Californian who trimmed Don Budge in one of the champion's last stands as an amateur. The authors are well qualified to write a book on fundamentals. Mrs. Bruce is one of the famous Sutton sisters who dominated American women's tennis for several years. Since turning professional in 1922 she has been teaching tennis at the University of California at Los Angeles.

TEACHABLE MOMENTS. By Dr. Jay B. Nash. Pp. 244. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50.

DR. NASH is a versatile gentleman. Not only is he chairman of the department of health and physical education at New York University, but he is a famous author, a lecturer who is in wide demand and a cook of considerable repute, having made waffles for as many as 75 persons at once. This is a lot of waffles to turn out in one sitting but Dr. Nash can do it. We have seen him in action and will vouch for

both the quantity and quality of the Nash de luxe waffle.

When Dr. Nash is not over the stove, he is one of the most progressive physical educators of the day. Like Rousseau he believes in getting back to nature. In *Teachable Moments* he gives the simple and fundamental principles of health, putting to rout the bogeyman that over-health conscious children believe is lurking everywhere ready to pounce upon them after a slip.

The author is a man of great simplicity and he writes in a plain, very readable manner. As he points out in the introduction, this is a treatise by a layman, directed to laymen and produced at the request of laymen. He explains what health is, the periods in the lives of children and adults when health and hygiene are most teachable and how health and happiness are best attained.

The home, the community and the school can all play an important role in the pursuit of health and happiness and Dr. Nash tells exactly how. His approach is through the simple and free method. Rest, sleep, the ability to relax and a balanced diet of plain simple foods is the foundation upon which health rests.

THE SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM
(Report of the Regents' Inquiry). By C.-E. A. Winslow. Pp. 120. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co. \$1.50.

IN 1935 a special committee of the Board of Regents of New York made an inquiry into the character and cost of public education in the state in order to find out what the educational system is accomplishing, how well its total program fits present-day needs, what the costs of that program are and should be, and several other pertinent facts.

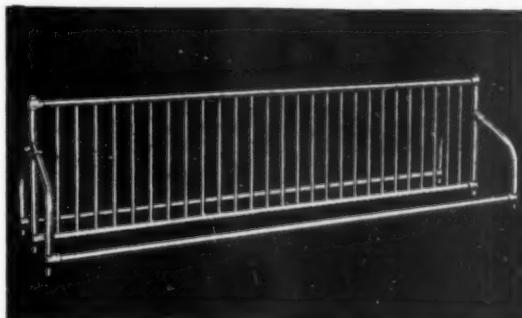
During the past several years the Inquiry has been publishing a limited part of the materials which have been brought together—such studies as bear directly upon central issues and major problems emerging in public education. This study on the health program is one of these phases. The views expressed in the volume, however, are those of the author and not the Regents, although the Regents have given Professor Winslow (Yale University) and his associates their full blessing.

In his book, Professor Winslow breaks down the New York State program into seven isolated units, discusses the present-day scope of each of these units, and proffers recommendations for the future. The material is organized under the following headings: the school health program, sanitation in the schools, mental hygiene, health instruction in the schools, physical education and recreation, health services, and summary of recommendations.

Although the study was confined to New York State, the material has universal implications. Every man in the physical education field should find the material both interesting and valuable.

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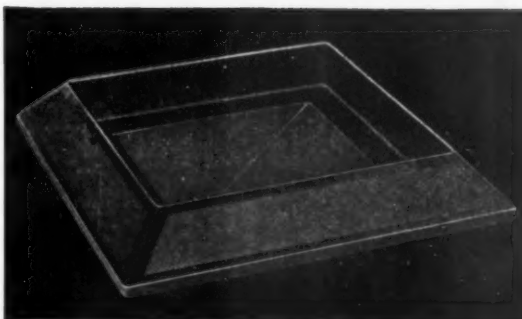
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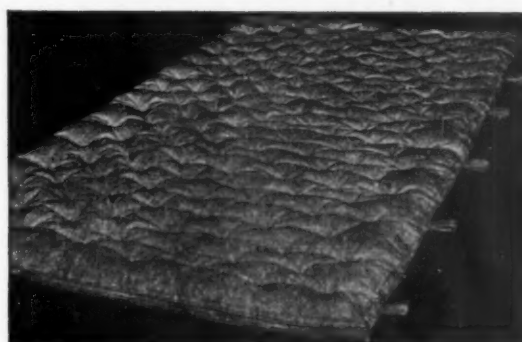
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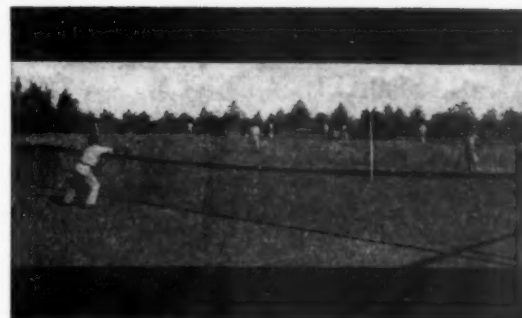
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College Football Rules Changes

DESPITE the usual quota of pessimistic and monitory speeches at the joint conventions of the American Football Coaches' Association and the National Collegiate Athletic Association in Chicago during the Christmas recess, it was generally felt that intercollegiate football is humming along smoothly and needs no general overhauling.

The nation's college coaches went into the meeting convinced that the game is satisfactory just as it is. A meeting of the coaches' rules committee failed to produce a single recommendation for a major change in the code. Lou Little, Columbia University mentor and rules committee chairman, summed up the sentiment of the coaches when he said: "We feel that defense and offense are fairly well equalized and what we are after now is a period of stabilization—one in which little technical changes may be made to advantage but which will not confuse either spectators, players or coaches."

With this thought in mind the committee drew up six minor recommendations for rules changes to pass along to the N.C.A.A. legislative body. They urged the central rules committee to make the following changes:

1. In case of a forward pass, all ineligible receivers must remain on the line of scrimmage until the pass is touched or completed. Violation would mean the loss of a down and a 15-yard penalty.

2. A 15-yard penalty from the spot of the previous down plus loss of a down when a forward pass is touched by an ineligible receiver on or behind the line of scrimmage.

3. A punted ball grounded by the kicking team no longer be considered a foul. Under present rules fouls on the same play by opposing teams offset each other and do not permit a kicking team, for instance, to decline a penalty to take advantage of a good punt should it ground the ball and the opposition also foul.

4. Modification of the "loss of ball" penalty in case of a foul by a player of the punting team while the ball is in the air and in the field of play.

5. Stricter enforcement of the rule which provides a 15-yard penalty and loss of a down for intentional grounding of a pass.

6. A careful study of equipment in the interest of safety to players and that all equipment, including the ball, rigidly comply with specifications set forth in the official N.C.A.A. rules.

In one of the most uneventful and shortest sessions in years, the N.C.A.A. rules committee met in Colorado Springs, Colo., and put its stamp of approval on two of the coaches' recommendations, the only two changes that were made in the football code. They lightened the penalty inflicted when

an ineligible player touches a forward pass and restricted the action of ineligible receivers until after the pass is pitched.

Walter T. Okeson of Lehigh University, chairman of the committee, believed that the new rules would encourage the use of shovel passes behind the line of scrimmage and would also lead to longer runbacks by the opponents on intercepted passes because fewer players will be allowed to go down under a pass. It is the general opinion of the coaches that the rule restricting ineligible linemen will virtually eliminate screened passing and reduce downfield blocking.

While the coaches and the N.C.A.A. rules committee were seeing eye to eye on the new rules for 1939, the rank and file of the football coaches' association and the N.C.A.A. were being subjected to the usual outbursts of inspired oratory. Most of the verbal fireworks were reserved for the joint session of the two organizations. The warning that college football must clean house if it is to maintain its vast public following was delivered this year by Branch Rickey, the astute vice president of the St. Louis Cardinals professional baseball club.

Mr. Rickey told the nation's football coaches and athletic directors that they must fight "the tendency towards professionalism" by cleaning out those who violate the amateur code. "Certain deceits by a few in college football have exposed the game to adverse public scrutiny," asserted the baseball executive. He stated that professional baseball "is standing on the threshold of invasion of your field just as it did 50 years ago." Rickey warned the group that they must make practice and rule conform or leave themselves open to a radical change.

"It may be that inadvertence, bad practice and bad purpose among a few colleges have colored the view of the public," he said, "but as long as there is criticism on the part of the public there is foundation in fact. The problem is one of your own making. . . . You've got to fight the tendency toward professionalism. You've got to pay attention to the violators wherever they are and single them out." The fiery baseball magnate suggested that there should be no competition between schools with a tendency toward professionalism and those which would abide by the amateur code.

Harry Stuhldreher, Wisconsin coach and retiring president of the coaches' association, then ascended the rostrum and declared that "we don't have to defend our grand sport." He differed sharply with those who insist that there is overemphasis in intercollegiate football. "The difference between football today and when it was played before 5,000 and 6,000 people," he said, "is up in the stands and not so much down in the field."

He asserted that the presence of big
(Concluded on page 39)

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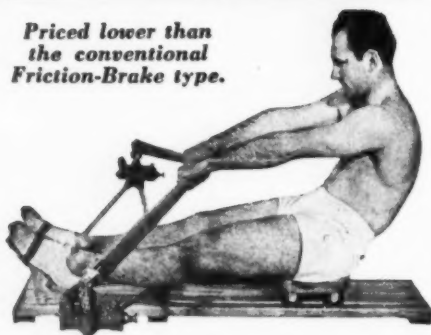


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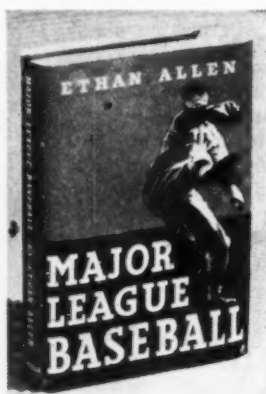
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COACHES CORNER

If you have something for this column send it to Bill Wood, Evanston Township High School, Evanston, Illinois.

Athletic Director E. A. De Luca, Blairsville, Pa., comes up with a suggestion for numbering the positions on a football team that is certainly worth considering. For the benefit of radio announcers, officials and spectators, he would designate the player-positions as follows: left end, 1; left tackle, 2; left guard, 3; center, 4; right guard, 5; right tackle, 6; right end, 7; quarterback, 8; left halfback, 9; right halfback, 10; fullback, A. The second string fullback would be designated by the letter B, the third string fullback by the letter C, etc. Similarly the left end on the second team would be number 21, the left tackle 22, etc. Thus, any number ending in 1 would immediately indicate left end, any number ending in 2 would indicate left tackle, etc. De Luca hopes that a few leagues will try out his plan next season.

Just as we had become confident that another Bob Feller or Freddie Hutchinson has been discovered, along comes a letter from Superintendent Edward E. Lala, Oxford Junction, Iowa, that puts the skids under our bandwagon. He writes:

"In the December issue of *Scholastic Coach*, I noticed an item concerning Solon's classy baseball team. Our high school team played seven games last fall without a defeat. Three of these games were with Solon, Lowden, and Elwood, all previously undefeated and champions of their respective leagues. In the seven games we scored 118 runs to our opponents' 20, and had a team batting average of .385. The Solon game was called at the end of the fifth inning at their request. At the time Oxford Junction was leading, 15 to 4. Zenishek, their high-powered pitcher, was knocked out of the box in the third inning when we scored ten runs."

While we are on the matter of records, let's look at that one set up by Coach L. Jack Smith, Ocala, Fla. Over a fourteen-year period his teams have stacked up 104 victories against 35 defeats and 13 ties. His football teams from 1929 through 1931 were undefeated. Unlike a good many coaches, he has stuck through what seemed to look like lean seasons ahead. Interestingly enough, most of these have turned out to be among his very best.

We are indebted to Wesley Lauritsen, faculty manager of athletics, Minnesota School for the Deaf, for the following: "Two military academies, Shattuck and State, old rivals on the basketball court, were playing a nip-and-tuck game with the cadet corps

of the two schools filling the stands. The excitement was tense as first one team led and then the other.

"When the official timer indicated that there was one minute to play, Shattuck was in the lead, 21-20. The two teams fought furiously as they realized that a single field goal by the Staters would change the result of the game. With ten seconds left to play, the Shattuck center broke away from his guard into the open and sank the sphere for the two additional points that cinched the game for his opponents. In the excitement he had scored at the wrong basket.

"A decade later the teams representing the two schools met again in their annual game. A State player, wholly unaware of the incident just mentioned, sent the ball through the Shattuck goal and thus evened the count."

Newport, Ky., where "Blue" Foster has charge of the athletic program, claims the distinction of being located on the Mason-Dixon Line. The star halfbacks on Newport's 1936 undefeated state championship football team were Chester Mason and Malloy Dixon. Mason and Dixon were also stellar performers on the basketball team that carried the Mason-Dixon town colors to the state final.

Brick Young, well-known sports writer for the Bloomington, Ill., *Pantagraph*, has the best wrong goal story of the year:

"In a basketball game between Covington and Crawfordsville, Ind., recently, a member of the last mentioned team was given a free throw. The ball rolled off the hoop into the hands of a Covington player who promptly shot it into the Crawfordsville basket. Then a Crawfordsville player took it out of bounds, and passed to a teammate who dribbled straight down the floor and fired one into the Covington basket. Two in a row in the wrong bucket. That's some kind of a record, we are sure!" And in Indiana, too.

We keep on hearing about that man Moore who coached his Milton, Ill., team into the state finals a year or so ago, but we don't hear from him. Annually Milton sponsors a tournament during the Christmas Holidays. The new gym seats at least twice as many fans as the town has residents, yet there is never enough room. When all of the available seats have been filled and the main street is still blocked with prospective customers, the genial Mr. Moore, who weighs something over 240 pounds, gets out in the center of the floor and suggests that everyone move in toward the middle of the row of seats in which he is sitting. It is reliably reported that the motions

with which Coach Moore accompanies his suggestion really bring down the house.

One of the high lights of this year's Milton tournament occurred when "Kraut" Magelitz, Bluffs player, dived after a ball that had rolled out of bounds, and came up with a woman's purse in addition to the object he was seeking. In making a stab under the bleachers after the ball, his fingers evidently first caught in the handle of the purse. Anyway, when he made the toss in, both ball and purse sailed out on the court.

On Friday the thirteenth, Sheridan, Ind., High School defeated Lebanon, 26 to 23. It was the thirteenth game for the Sheridan boys, and their thirteenth victory of the season. In each half the team scored thirteen points.

Perhaps there is something in a name after all. Anyway, Lou Highmark, Dartmouth guard, has recently been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society. Down in Missouri almost anyone will tell you that Clay Mudd, star guard for Coach Jack Sterrett's St. Louis University team, really knows how to stick on to that ball. And then there is Ernest Herbrechtsmeir, Iowa State cager, who has difficulty remembering from one time to the next just how his name should be written in the scorebook when the officials call him over for that ceremony. The scorekeepers have just about given up the job as hopeless.

After losing 43 consecutive basketball games in the Little Six conference, Washington, Iowa, brought joy to Coach Kenneth Kimberlin's heart by polishing off a strong Keokuk team, 25 to 24. Incidentally, it was the first game for Coach Jim Schultz of Keokuk, who earlier in the week had taken over the coaching duties.

Washington was a long way from the losing record. Adair, Iowa, has lost 77 in a row. Their last victory was in 1931. That is a new national low, as far as the writer has been able to discover. But the tide will turn, as it always does.

When Tiffin, Iowa, swamped Ely, 94 to 9, a short time ago, Clarence Shera, brilliant sparkplug for Coach G. M. Ludwig's outfit, turned on the heat to score 70 points on 34 field goals and 2 free throws. It is a new state record for Iowa high schools. The record of 49 points was formerly held by Ward of Parnell. Last season Shera threatened the record when he scored 48 points in one game.

There is a place for boys like Shera, evidently. The Amelia Reserves basketball team tangled with the second stringers from St. Joseph's Academy, Atkinson, Neb., recently, and when the smoke of battle had lifted, the score stood 1 to 0 in Amelia's favor. Somebody had scored a free throw in the third quarter to eliminate the possibility of a double shut-out.

BILL WOOD

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- a special set of quiz questions, for each position, to test the progress of student candidates
- a comprehensive diagram of all playing field measurements
- summaries of physical requirements of each position.

Jack Coombs furnishes an exhaustive analysis of every phase of individual play, co-ordination, and both offensive and defensive strategy. For example, his material on base running covers timing the start, the lead, the return, the start, the approach, the pivot, the slide, the over-run, steals, double steals, hit-and-run plays, infield fly rule, correct strategy for all situations, and duties of the first base and third base coaches. A complete set of base running problems, with correct solutions, is also included. Other sections deal with defensive base running problems of the pitcher, catcher, infielders and outfielders.

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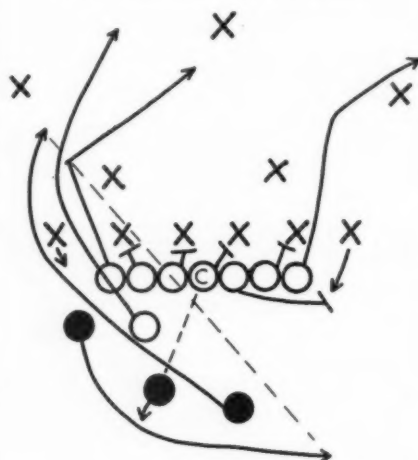


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High School Game

(Continued from page 25)



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than two minutes of play remaining, the crowd was wild with excitement. Three plays later the final gun found Jacksonville on the one-yard line, a dramatic end to a great game.

The Norwalk victory was a fine dish to serve up to the loyal band of 700 rooters who came down by bus, train and auto. In addition to its cheering section, Norwalk had the school band and cheer leaders on hand to lend the boys moral support.

Shuffle Hockey

(Continued from page 13)

goal. If the puck accidentally crossed the lane, it continues in play. After the puck is shuffled by the free shooter, no one but the goalie can play it as long as the puck stays within the confines of the free-throw lane. Once he touches it, however, it becomes a free puck and the other players may swarm into the lane and play it.

1. Whenever a puck lodges in between the end pieces or any other obstruction, or goes out of the playing area, the referee places the puck in bounds, nearest the spot it went out, for a face-off.

2. There must be three players on the floor for each team, at all times. Only two from each team can be in the penalty box at one time. In case a third player commits a foul before the first player has served his full time, the third player must go to the penalty box immediately and the first player may re-enter the game.

3. A player may stop a rolling puck with his stick, turn it over on its flat surface, and then continue to play. But he is not allowed to advance the puck while it is rolling.

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College Meetings

(Continued from page 35)

crowds was an endorsement rather than a criticism of present-day football. "When 50,000 or 100,000 persons see our games the charge is made that the sport is getting out of hand and that the game should be given back to the boys. My impression is that if more people are seeing the boys compete it's an endorsement of the game—not a criticism."

Professor William B. Owens of Stanford University, president of the N.C.A.A., declared "there are no back doors or double standards in most of our institutions today." He deplored the impression that students and athletes were two distinct species—that the boys on our athletic teams are scholastic morons.

"The fact that some schools have made football a business should not lead to the blanket charge of commercialism," he said. He admitted that there may be subsidization in certain colleges and stated that there has not been enough aggressiveness in some instances to ascertain the facts concerning subsidy.

Dr. Floyd R. Eastwood of Purdue University, in his annual report to the coaches and athletic directors, disclosed that fatalities directly attributable to football hit an all-time low in 1938. Seventeen deaths occurred last season, a reduction of 48.4 percent from the peak 33 in 1931 and 11 percent under the 1937 total. The Eastwood report showed that four of the 1938 deaths came in sandlot play, three in athletic club, eight in high school and two in college. The high school mark was the best since records have been available.

The greatest number of fatalities (41 per cent) came in October, during the first 15 minutes of a game. The first five minutes were found to be the most hazardous. Halfbacks were the most frequent victims, guards the least. The head, spinal cord and abdomen were the parts of the body most frequently injured in fatal accidents and were the result of tackling (43 percent), blocking (11) and being tackled (9).

Dr. H. C. "Curley" Byrd, president of the University of Maryland and one-time sports writer and coach, was guest of honor at the coaches' annual dinner. Byrd, the only association coach ever to rise to the presidency of a major educational institution, was presented with a life-time membership.

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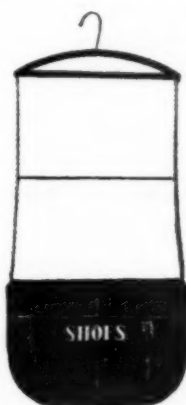
You buy with assurance when you buy a NEVCO.

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**NEVCO SCOREBOARD
COMPANY**

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SAN-ECO HANGERS

FOR

Clean, unwrinkled
clothes storage in
small space. Durable.
No laundering.

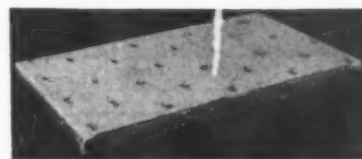
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GYM MATS



For tumbling, boxing, wrestling, and
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- ☐ Ray Morrison Poster
- ☐ How many?

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- ☐ Information on
- ☐ Gym Mats
- ☐ Diving Boards
- ☐ Foot Baths
- ☐ Playground Equipment
- ☐ Tennis Nets
- ☐ Bicycle Racks

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- ☐ Illustrated circular

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- ☐ ACE Manual
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- ☐ Booklet, "Attack in Basketball"
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MARTY GILMAN

- ☐ Information, blocking dummies.

P. GOLDSMITH SONS, INC.

- ☐ Catalog

HILLERICH & BRADSBY CO.

- ☐ Catalog, Bats

HILLYARD CHEM. CO.

- ☐ Basketball Chart and Score Book and Tournament Bracket
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ON PAGE 40 OPPOSITE THIS SPACE ARE
OTHER LISTINGS AND FORM FOR SIGNATURE

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The J. E. Porter Corporation, as successors to Chicago Gymnasium Equipment Company, is proud to perpetuate the famous Chicago Line of Gymnasium, Playground and Pool Equipment.

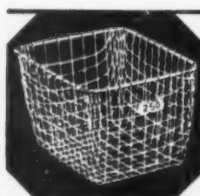
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(See page 39 for other listings)

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FRED MEDART MFG. CO.

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☐ Telescopic gym seats
☐ Lockers
☐ Rowing machines
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- ☐ Information on Indoor Sound Equip.
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- ☐ Boys
☐ Girls

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NAME _____ POSITION _____

(Principal, coach, athletic director, physical director)

SCHOOL _____ ENROLLMENT _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

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ATTENTION! COACHES—TRAINERS

It's **HEAZE** A Doctor's Formula

for ATHLETE'S FOOT Gym. itch—Mat Burns

Surface Skin Irritations. Let us send you free a trial sample—You will be pleased at the quick relief. Sold on Money back Guarantee 75c jar.

WRITE TODAY

R & H MEDICAL CO., Plymouth, Ind.

ANNOUNCING

The MARTY GILMAN Pneumatic Dummy

(Patents Pending)

- First inflated football dummy.
- Lightest dummy ever made without reduction in size.
- Same size and appearance as STAND-BACK, 40-in. high, 14-in. diameter top, 18-in. base.
- Streamlined for speed. Weighs 12 lbs.
- Extremely useful for teams practicing on distant fields.
- Can be deflated and carried on trips. Players can take it home and practice on it during summer vacation.
- Lightens work of players holding dummies. Makes it easier to move the dummy about the field. Makes practice enjoyable.
- Especially useful in dummy scrimmage. Useful for shifting defenses and mouse-trap plays.
- Absorbs shock in blocking. Protects both defensive and offensive men.
- Handles on each side of dummy. Made of sponge rubber for better grip.
- Dummy will be shipped parcel post. Eliminates freight costs.
- No need for repacking. Air filled.

Originator and manufacturing specialist of football dummies. Buy now.

MARTY GILMAN, Gilman, Connecticut
Kindly send me further information and details about the Pneumatic Dummy.

Name _____

Address _____

MAIL COUPON

GUARANTEEING THE GATE

Bert Popowski, manager of the Aberdeen, S. D., High School Athletic Association, describes the ticket sales campaign that put the Aberdeen Relays firmly on its financial feet.

FROM an artistic standpoint, the Aberdeen Relays has always been a success. Since its very inception in 1933, the event has been brightened up with relay queens, impressive ceremonies, etc. In the spring of 1934, a trophy presentation ceremony was inaugurated which added still further to the color of the meet. This ceremony was modeled closely after the regular Olympic trophy presentation idea. A bugler called the winners to the judges' stand for their awards after every event and three high school girls, elected by ballot from the three upper classes, presented the gold, silver, and bronze medals.

While the event was undoubtedly an artistic success, it was also a financial white elephant. The 1934 pre-meet ticket sales had been left in the hands of the Civic Association. And since no one person felt himself obligated to dispose of the pasteboards, the result was a ticket sale of 70 cents!

With this object lesson in mind, plans for a successful pre-meet ticket selling campaign received special attention when the Relays committee held its first meeting prior to the 1935 meet.

A suggestion was entertained that the Relay Queens for the 1935 meet be appointed on the basis of the number of tickets sold. In order to induce active competition for this honor, three gold wrist watches were offered as prizes for the three high-ranking ticket sellers. The contest was conducted on the basis of awarding 1,000 votes for each ticket sold. The total number of votes was the basis for awarding the prizes.

The watches were presented at the Junior Prom following the meet in a little ceremony preceding the program. A tiny plaque, an exact replica of the design used on the Relay medals, was attached to the wristband of each watch to distinguish it as a special award.

Incidentally, after all expenses connected with the contest had been deducted, the net receipts went over \$300, a decided contrast to the "gate receipts" of the preceding year. The contest was just what the doctor ordered. In 1938, ten contestants sold a total of 2,079 tickets at 35 cents each for a total of \$727.65, a sum which enabled us to insure the meet against inclement weather.

Announcing

1939

SCHOLASTIC TENNIS TOURNAMENTS

(All Intramural)



• Open to all high schools—no entry fees

• Medals to boy and girl winners in each school

THE National Scholastic Tennis Tournament is open to all high schools and junior high schools in the United States. There is no entry fee, nor any red tape attached to entering. A letter addressed to: Tennis Editor, Scholastic, applying for admission to the tournament, and signed by any member of the staff—will be accepted as an entry. Application may also be made by checking "Tennis Tournament Entry" in the coupon on page 40.

The National Scholastic Tennis Tournament is strictly intramural and is designed to encourage the playing of tennis on the part of the student body as a whole.

Each school has complete control over its own tournaments, and may hold them any time before the end of the term.

A medal, suitably inscribed, will be presented to the winners of both the boy and girl tournament in each school. Free draw charts will be furnished to every school holding a tournament.

When applying for entry to the tournament, specify whether there will be a tournament for boys only, girls only, or a boys' and a girls' tournament. Schools are advised to register at once, as admission is restricted to 2500.

This tournament plan is another of the services rendered high schools by

Scholastic Publications

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250 East 43rd Street New York, N. Y.

enter your
school now

MAIL
COUPON

Genuine Autographed
LOUISVILLE SLUGGERS
Celebrate
BASEBALL'S 100th ANNIVERSARY
and 62 Years of Louisville Slugger Leadership

• The celebration of Baseball's 100th Birthday is as much a tribute to the great players of the past and present as it is to the game itself. If space would permit, we would like to salute every one of the famous names that have contributed so much to the glory of the game and the leadership of Louisville Slugger Bats.



Honus Wagner was N. L. batting champion 8 times. One of Louisville Slugger's most famous users.

Wagner



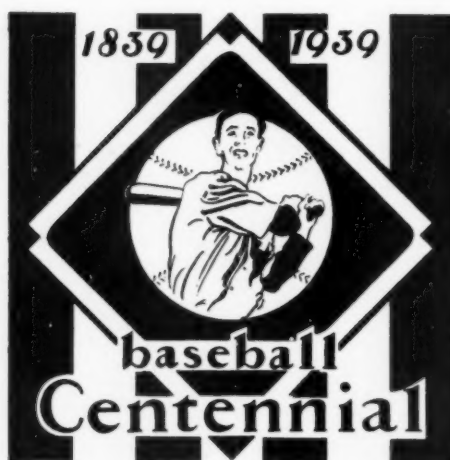
Cobb

Ty Cobb was 12 times winner of A. L. batting championship and had a lifetime batting average of .368. His Louisville Slugger measured 34 inches.



Lajoie

Nap Lajoie put together a batting average of .338 for his 20 years in the big leagues. His choice, too, was a Louisville Slugger.



Jimmie Foxx, one of the A. L.'s heaviest hitters today, smashed his way into the top bracket in 1933 and has stayed there ever since with his Louisville Slugger.



Foxx



Lombardi

Ernie Lombardi, chosen the most valuable player in the National League in 1938, is one of the game's greatest hitters today. Louisville Sluggers are proud to share his glory and the name he has made.



Gehrig

Lou Gehrig, holder of the consecutive - games - played record, pounds out his best hits with a 35 inch Louisville Slugger, one of the A. L.'s most dependable.

